What Business May Expect from Bumper Crop

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

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The Nation's Business

Intangibles Are Key to Imperial Pacts

Treaties Need Backing of Good Production and Sales Methods

The Farm Conference and Its Results

Railway Accounting, What Business Men Want to Know

Strength and Weakness of Conference Pacts

AGREEMENTS arrived at during the Imperial Economic Conference have been put down in black and white and will be submitted to Empire parliaments for ratification. But no legally phrased document can define and no parliament can ratify the good faith that must be manifested by all parties if the simple outlines of policy are to be filled in by the larger results possible.

To some people the brightest feature of the conference agreements is that they are sufficiently plastic to be molded into perfection by the processes of time.

To other equally sincere Imperialists the agreements are a cause for grave concern because the airy vagueness of some of the most essential agreements leaves room for endless dispute and ill feeling.

Canada agrees to appoint a tariff board to determine what rate of protection is required to equalize competitive costs of production in British and Canadian industry and the undertaking implies a guarantee that the board will be non-political and that its recommendations will be faithfully carried out.

Britain undertakes to protect Canadian producers against dumping of the products of state combines in foreign countries, which means at the moment Russia in particular, but which also must be considered as referring to specific exports from some other countries.

* * *

IN BOTH of these matters, there is vast scope for the exercise of personal and political judgment and it is not to be expected that even a middle course policy can be pursued in their execution without interested parties exerting pressure upon public opinion to make it appear that the agreements are not being fairly executed.

It would be well for Canadians to prepare for continued criticism at home and abroad of the methods of application of the theoretical agreements arrived at. They provide an opening for anti-Imperialist propaganda that will not be overlooked.

At the same time, if the groundwork is to be laid for an extension of the Ottawa agreements over the course of the years, governments must be thoroughly sincere and practical in their efforts to supplement these general policies by honest practices.

* * *

IN ANOTHER respect the conference results depend upon intangible and elastic factors that are for the future to shape. It has been repeatedly emphasized that Canada's preferences gifts to the United Kingdom provide merely an opportunity for British producers and salesmen to create their own market here. It is even more important for Canada to realize that preferences for our products—such as a quota on bacon—merely open up a market for us, and that a market that must be intensively and carefully cultivated.

In the two most important factors of all—in production and in marketing—the value of the British preferences benefits will be ultimately determined within Canada. We must produce the exact goods that the Britisher wants to buy and we must merchandise them to him exactly as he is accustomed to have them sold to him.

If Canada, later on, is disappointed at the manner in which the preferences have worked out we should make certain, before we voice complaint, that the fault does not lie with ourselves.

* * *

THE extent, then, to which Canadian producers will be able to take advantage of their new preferences in the United Kingdom and in the Dominions and Colonies depends, in no little measure, upon their ability to learn the first lesson in the primer of export trade; to offer your customer what he wants to buy, when he wants to buy it, and designed, packed and stored according to his needs.

Likewise, the extent to which United Kingdom manufacturers will be able to take business away from our present foreign sources of supply depends upon their ability to learn how to sell in the Canadian market. Gaining his

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

MONT. POWER HOLDS INCOME TO 1931 LEVEL

Power Sales Lower But Revenue is Maintained

GAS DIVISION GROWS

Advance in Market Value of Securities Strengthens Balance Sheet — Gain in Own Stock

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Financial returns of Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated for the first seven months of this year are on a basis comparing favorably with those for the same period last year.

Gross income is understood to be roughly the same as in 1931, but due to increased disbursements in the way of dividends on account of the larger number of shares of common stock outstanding, surplus is somewhat smaller.

For general purposes income of Montreal Power can be divided into three main divisions—power, gas, and investments. There are other minor sources of income, but these three account for virtually all of the company's income.

Kilowatt Sales Easier

Power sales up to the middle of last month were slightly under those for the corresponding period last year. For all of 1931 kilowatt hour sales of electric energy showed a slight gain over that reported for 1930. Since the beginning of the current year, however, the weekly reports have shown a minor drop in sales, the cumulative loss to date being well under 10 per cent.

An interesting feature of the power department's operations this year is that the trend of earnings has not followed the trend of sales in that net operating revenue of this department is virtually the same as a year ago. The small decline in gross revenue has been largely offset by economies in operations, so that income from this phase of the company's business has shown a loss of less than 1 per cent from the corresponding returns for 1931.

Gas Sales Higher

Sales of gas have been on upward scale this year, contrary to the experience of the power department. Though expectations might have been that gas sales would follow those for power, such has not been the case this year with Montreal Power and revenue from this department has been substantially ahead this year.

This increase in revenue reported by the gas department is a reflection of the widening services being provided by the company. Over the past two or three years, Montreal Power has spent large sums of money on improving its production and distribution facilities. The benefits of this capital outlay are apparent now in increased revenues, when nearly all other forms of public utility services are showing losses.

Investment Income Holds

Income from investments to date is on a parity with that reported in 1931. The last balance sheet indicated that Montreal Power had developed an investment portfolio of large proportions. While much of the invested funds has been placed in Dominion and provincial government bonds, the company is understood to be a substantial holder of various Canadian and American utility stocks.

No information is available at this time as to the current value of the company's investments. It is general knowledge that a goodly percentage of the new money received from the last customer-own-

(Continued on page 2, col. 8)

Rising Stock Prices Register Reviving Hope

Rebound from Panic Levels Completed — Further Rises Are in Sympathy With Commodity Price Rise and Growing Belief Recovery Beginning

Reviving stock market prices have passed beyond the levels justified by a natural rebound from panic levels. The strength shown by security prices is therefore all the more interesting because it is now in great part based on growing belief of investors and speculators that improving business conditions can be expected.

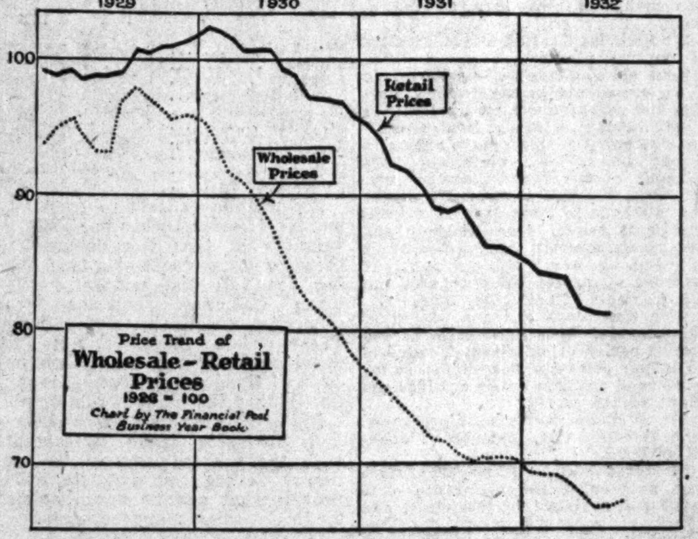
Strength in copper company stocks, for instance, can only be explained on the ground that improving business would have a reflex influence on the demand for copper for construction projects of various kinds. Securities of international companies, which have been depressed owing to poor exchange facilities existing, have jumped in some cases to three or four times the value two months ago, and this without any real change in exchange values quoted. But optimism is high with reference to results which may be attained by the World Economic Conference at the end of 1932 as a result of pending preliminary meetings. Therefore hope is in the market to a greater extent than for years.

Some Recessions Expected

The rise in the commodity price level sustains the hopefulness of traders, and the election in the United States in November tends to cause all Republicans to make much of sporadic signs of business improvement wherever they occur. Conservative traders expect recessions, but before such recessions become prominent it is probable that there will be a shifting of interest from one group of stocks to another.

Though gasoline sales are somewhat lower the price structure in the United States is better and there is apparently a let-up in tension from the grueling competition of the last year or two. Oil stocks have had little attention so far in the revival of trading, and utility stocks have also been out of the picture. If one group recedes one of these groups hitherto dormant may take its place. The revival has been a little too fast for the taste of Republican managers who wanted the revival to last until after the election. Those who think that political money is making the market rise, however, are hitting off the target; but the activities of the Reconstruction Association and its readiness to finance self-liquidating projects of all kinds are potent in stimulating business courage. The result of the election may discourage either Democratic or Republican investors but the campaign will keep a lot of money moving in the meantime.

Long Commodity Price Slump Halted



For the first time in 32 months, Canada's index of commodity prices at wholesale made a gain in August according to preliminary data released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics this week. Animal, non-ferrous metals and textiles groups made the largest gains.

B.A. OIL KEEPS STRONG STRIDE SO FAR IN 1932

Tourist Business Disappointing But Domestic Position Sound

IS DOING WELL

Refineries, Tankers and Storage Built in 1931 Fortifies Company's Position

British American Oil Co., which made net profits of $2,730,930 in 1931 after interest, taxes and depreciation, has so far in 1932 given an excellent account of itself. Like all other companies it has found the tourist buying disappointing but domestic purchases of gasoline, lubricating oils, fuel oil and other products have been well sustained, and the company's relative place in the Canadian industry has been more than maintained.

The company expects to reap in 1932 and succeeding years considerable benefits from the capital expenditures made in 1931. The modern refinery completed late in August in Montreal East, the additions made to capacity of the Toronto refineries and the ample storage provided for crude oil at Toronto and Montreal rounded out the company's domestic programme and the purchase of new oil tankers as well as the building of cargo bulk plants at various lake points for finished products greatly facilitated distribution to the company's growing markets. Naturally in 1932 the company gains throughout the year the full benefit of these additions made to capital assets, and the advantages thus gained are of real assistance in a period when every oil executive confronts real marketing, manufacturing and financial problems.

Although no major capital expenditures were made in 1932 by the company, it is altogether probable that a fully integrated oil company — with extensive interests in the Oklahoma, North Texas and East Texas fields, with continuous needs for active transportation of crude by owned or chartered oil tankers and with programmes for further consolidating gains already made—cannot count on passing through any year without making considerable expenditures of a capital nature. The company is understood to have further entrenched

(Continued on page 2, col. 2)

TRADE VISTAS NOW OPENING IN AUSTRALIA

Removal of Import Prohibitions Widens $600,000,000 Market

BUDGET ANNOUNCED

Recovery of World Commodity Prices Alone Needed for Complete Recovery, Says Lyons

Heralded as a milestone in Australian tariff policy, repeal of all import prohibitions in effect since April 4, 1930, has been announced by the government of that dominion in its new budget released this week. A sharp reduction in duties some as much as one-third under existing levies has been made on a wide list of commodities.

The reductions are effective at once, operative provisionally and subject to parliamentary approval. They are brought about partly by removal of a surtax of 50 per cent of the duties effective since April, 1930, partly by varying reductions in existing duties and partly by waiver of the primage duty on imports, usually the equivalent of a 10 per cent ad valorem duty.

Opens $600,000,000 Market

Removal of those restrictions means the opening up once again of a market which in the past five years has imported over $600,000,000 of merchandise. Last year this figure dropped to less than $300,000,000. Chief result from Canada's point of view is that it will enable Canada to take advantage in an extensive manner of the new pact between the two countries signed in July, 1931, and which gives Canada valuable concessions in this market. Presence of import prohibitions, now removed, has tended to dim the value of this agreement which at the time was heralded as an important opportunity for Canada once freer trade with Australia was established.

Leading lines in which Canada formerly carried on an extensive trade with Canada are seen in the subjoined table. In the last fiscal year Canada's exports to Australia shrunk to $5,400,000.

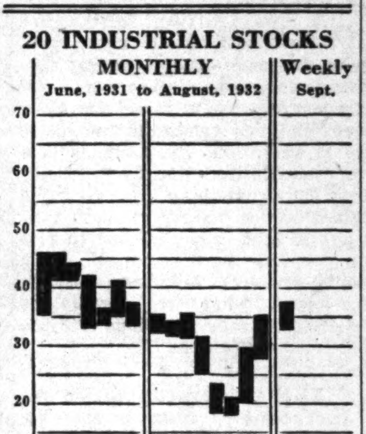
Leading Canadian Exports to Australia
(Fiscal Years Ending March 31)

	1930 $	1929 $
Rubber mfrs.	265,431	394,398
Fish, canned	2,312,678	1,968,719
Wood, unmfr.	1,594,207	826,856
Paper, printing	4,064,355	3,950,972
Paper, wrapping	174,084	142,967
Iron pipe & tubing	345,329	362,165
Farm implements & machinery	969,304	1,487,313
Razors	280,052	375,613
Automobiles	3,483,301	7,204,967
Electric apparatus	307,478	298,313
Asbestos	146,184	106,417
Coal	193,645	178,165
Total (includes other items)	16,322,771	19,470,305

Chief drawback to the Australian treaty at the present time is the

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

Stock Market



MARKET RECORD

20 Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of Sept. 6	37.6	32.4
Week of Aug. 30	34.5	31.3
Month of Sept., 1931	42.7	33.6
8 Bank Stocks		
Week of Sept. 6	181	179
Week of Aug. 30	180	175
Month of Sept., 1931	223	216
10 Public Utilities		
Week of Sept. 6	53	50
Week of Aug. 30	53	48
Month of Sept., 1931	67	57

Highlights of the Week

Events and Topics That Make Articles for The Financial Post This Week

Corner Turned

Harvesting of bumper crop is turning point in prairie history, but little money will be available for new purchases. A special survey from Regina. Page 1.

Bay Route

High Commissioner Ferguson has issued an exhaustive analysis of our Hudson Bay route to tell Britishers and Europeans what it's all about. We print it in full. Page 3.

Truckers Taxes Raised

Rail and highway interests in Great Britain have reached unanimous agreement on a fair basis of competition. Truckers were found to be paying insufficient taxes. Page 6.

Cut Insurance Rates

Says Arthur Dugal, of Quebec, who speaks bluntly at the Winnipeg meeting of insurance superintendents. Page 10.

Marketing Wheat

Clear-cut map shows just how the 1932 wheat crop is distributed. It will aid you in gauging western buying power. Page 7.

J. E. Hammell

The colorful story of Canada's well-known mining prospector. Page 14.

Teck-Hughes

Long-deferred report clears air and strengthens market. Page 14.

Ford's Go Places

New export agreement causes big jump in July auto exports and brings business to Windsor plant. Page 1.

TOR. ELEVATOR BETTERS PROFIT ON OPERATIONS

Expected to Show Increase in Per Share Earnings

Net operating profit of Toronto Elevators Ltd. is understood to have shown improvement during the current fiscal year which ends on September 30. The official statement made when the last preferred dividend was paid on July 15 indicated preferred dividends were being earned at least twice over and it is anticipated that by the end of the fiscal year earnings applicable on the common stock will have exceeded preferred dividend requirements of $105,000 by at least this margin. This would indicate earnings for the year somewhat in excess of the $4.02 earned in 1931 on the 25,000 shares of common stock outstanding. With this small amount of common outstanding any year-end adjustments naturally have a considerable effect upon common share earnings shown.

Working capital is understood to be higher as might be expected with increased earnings and little need for additional commitments on fixed assets. Last year the company reported a surplus of $257,781 and it would appear that this could be increased this year to at least $370,000. While no dividends have been paid as yet on the common

(Continued on page 2, col. 2)

Wholesale Prices Gain in August First in 32 Mos.

The index number of wholesale prices in August at 66.8 recorded the first monthly increase since December, 1929, a period of 32 months. This is the first official figure in Canada to show the increase in commodity prices which has been the most notable business feature of the past month. Weekly commodity price indices are not compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

This increase from 66.6 in July to 66.8 in August, is chiefly the result of large increases in the non-ferrous metals and the animals and their products indices, the former rising from 56.1 to 57.3 and the latter from 57.9 to 58.8. Iron and products and vegetable products failed to join in the general upturn but these prices have advanced since the index was compiled, steel scrap actually making the largest upturn in years in the New York market this week.

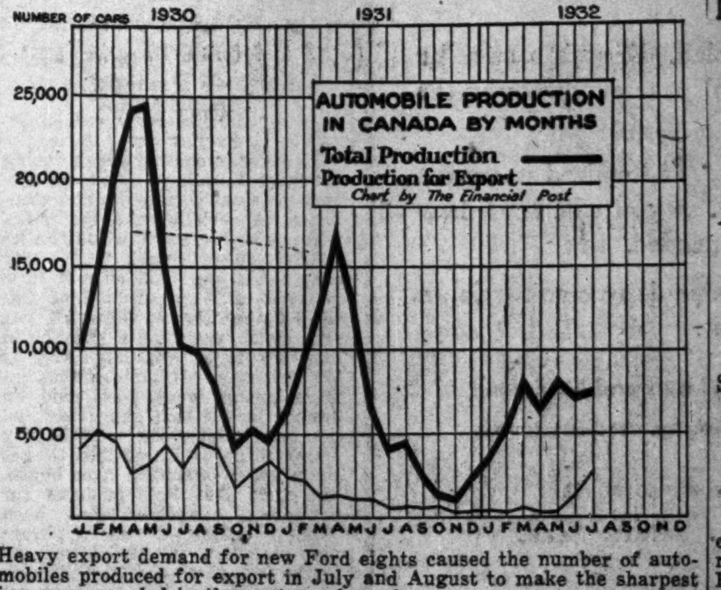
Wood and its products show a further drop from 71.1 to 71.2 and prices remain bad in this group. Pulp and paper and lumber are the chief products in this group and no increased demand has been evidenced in these lines.

July and August indices for the groups in the index are:

Indices of Wholesale Prices
(Base 1926 = 100)

	August	July
Vegetable products	55.1	55.2
Animals & products	58.8	57.9
Textiles	69.3	69.0
Wood & products	71.1	71.2
Iron & products	86.1	86.4
Non-ferrous metals	57.3	56.1
Non-metallic minerals	85.9	85.7
Chemicals	82.9	82.7

Auto Exports Rise



Heavy export demand for new Ford eights caused the number of automobiles produced for export in July and August to make the sharpest increase recorded in the past number of years.

Decline Is Halted In Western Business As Crop Is Garnered

But Even a Bumper Crop Can Not Bring Back Former Prosperity With Wheat Selling at Under 60 Cents a Bushel—1932 Will Not Be a Debt Paying Year in West

LENDERS TRY TO SEE FARMERS THROUGH

Assistance Given By All Classes to Keep Farmers on Farm and Protect Security Behind Loans — Southern Saskatchewan Gets More Hopeful Slant as Rains Put Some Moisture Back Into Drought Lands

By Staff Editor

REGINA.—The conjunction of a larger than normal crop with lower than normal prices leaves the western business outlook difficult to figure this year. To make appraisals or forecasts one must assume certain things. And assuming the crop turns out to be about 425,000,000 to 450,000,000 bushels of high-grade wheat, and assuming also that the price does not vary greatly from present levels, the reasonable conclusion follows that the deterioration of western conditions, that has gone on steadily for three years, will be sharply checked but that it will not be a year of substantial debt reduction or of business expansion.

The West feels much better in the realization that the slipping downwards has been braked. Now it looks ahead for tangible signs of a return of prosperity, which will probably be marked by certain well defined periods about as follows:

1. The period when current liabilities, back due taxes, mortgage payments, etc., will be cleaned up after having been in many cases written down from original values.
2. The period when western farmers will be able to buy normally and to enjoy some of the near-necessities that they have been denying themselves.
3. The period when more new cars, implements, land, etc., can and will be bought.

Faint Hope of $1 Wheat

How soon real prosperity comes and how rapidly the different phases will appear in turn depends almost entirely on one thing: the price of wheat. Dollar wheat would see most of the first cycle over in a single year. Dollar and a half wheat would bring them all together piled on top of one another but experienced westeners can think of no calamity worse than $1.50 wheat for the western farmer—unless of course $1.50 wheat came and stayed instead of going away again as it always has in the past.

But in the West there are only a few rank optimists who are talking in terms now of dollar wheat. Once upon a time (and not so long ago), dollar wheat spelled ruin to the western farmer. It is less than three years since the western provinces rushed to the support of the wheat pools because wheat had tumbled below $1.15. But dollar wheat today is an objective beyond the highest hopes of the western imagination and any rise that would put wheat about half way between its present price under 60 cents and the dollar mark would give the west cause for rejoicing.

Less Relief is Needed

The best evidence of improvement in the west can be obtained from a brief survey of the plans of the Saskatchewan Relief Commission. It is less than 11 months since the first directors' meeting of this commission was held. Yet in that time it has advanced over $18,000,000 in grain, food, clothing, etc., to the Saskatchewan farmers. Local relief committees had to be organized in four-fifths of the settled area of Saskatchewan last year and there were 230 municipalities in the drought area alone. This spring seed grain had to be advanced to about 45,000 farmers. In fact of Saskatchewan's 15,500,000 acres of wheat this year the seed for 7,250,000 acres was supplied by the relief commission, which in addition kept thousands of families from starvation.

This year the story is quite different. The number of municipalities in which any relief will be required as a result of drought will be between 32 and 40 and most of the farmers of the provinces are being required to repay their advances of last year. They are charged no interest and as they turn over their grain they are allowed 70 cents a bushel, basis Fort William for it which means that the government is forgiving them 20 per cent of their debts.

Too Many Debts Ahead

All these seed grain and other relief advances come as a first charge on the crops. Then, before the farmer can pay his debts or do new spending he has taxes and other current charges to look after. Taxes have increased rapidly all over the prairies, and the burden is almost insupportable on 57-cent wheat.

That is where the rub comes for the lending institutions and private individuals and for the banks and implement companies who have made advances to western farmers. They are willing and anxious to see their farmer friends through the crisis. They are anxious to adopt as generous policies as it is possible for them to adopt within the limitations imposed by the fact that insurance, bank, loan company and trust company money loaned in the west is trust money, belonging not to wealthy corporations but to hundreds of individuals, many of them aged folk or widows, who have themselves in many cases been hard hit by the depression. The lending institutions are working with the farmers rather than

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Canadian Converters Stems Sales Decline

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Sales of Canadian Converters Co. since the beginning of the fiscal year, May, 1, to date are on a parity with those of the same period last year. Officials state that while business as a whole cannot be considered encouraging, at least the decline in sales which was apparent for some 18 months has been stemmed.

July and August sales were maintained and outlook is somewhat improved. Prospects for gains in the West depend on a larger crop and increased purchasing power; the company in the past has had a substantial distribution in the prairies.

Gross earnings in the year ended April 30 were $29,660 compared with $56,291 in the previous year. After payment of dividends there was a deficit of $33,845. Disbursements on the capital stock have been steadily lowered in the past two years. In 1930 the old rate of 7 per cent was cut and subsequent reductions have brought the dividend to an annual basis of 2 per cent.

Last year earnings were equal to $1.05 a share. The balance sheet showed a satisfactory liquid position with no bank loans outstanding. The company has no funded debt; its only securities outstanding comprise $1,733,500 of common stock.

FORD V-EIGHT CHIEF CAUSE EXPORT JUMP

Agreement With English Company Provides Market

OPENS BIG FIELD

Shipments Made to England, Japan and Germany; Other Manufacturers Report No Export Demand

Export demand for the Ford V-eight under the recently consummated agreement with the English Ford company has been responsible for the sharpest upturn in the total of automobiles produced in Canada for export experienced in recent years. Under the agreement with the English company, Ford of Canada received the entire English market for the new V-eight and also the European and Eastern markets formerly handled by the English company. In return, the English company will supply the eight-horsepower "midget" car in Canada and other "markets" of the Canadian company.

Shipments have been made during the past two months to Japan and Germany as well as to England, according to Wallace R. Campbell, president of the Canadian Ford company. Mr. Campbell was non-committal regarding future orders from these and other countries under the agreement, stating that the first shipments had only just arrived and distributors had not yet had a chance to feel the pulse of the market. A further shipment to England was made a week ago, according to Mr. Campbell, but no further orders had been received.

Await Treaties

As far as could be ascertained, no other companies shared in the increase from 271 cars produced for export in May to 2,700 produced in July. Roy A. Kerby, president and general manager of Dominion Motors, Toronto, manufacturers of Durant, Frontenac and Reo, stated that his company had found no export business during the past few months and had no business of this nature in sight.

This experience was in line with that of General Motors, as expressed by H. A. Brown, general manager, who also stated that nothing substantial was expected until the treaties drafted at the Ottawa Imperial Conference were consummated. Mr. Brown did not expect any improvement in the export situation as far as his company was concerned until the beginning of 1933.

1932 Production

Automobiles produced for export have greatly exceeded the 1931 totals in June and July and have helped maintain total production on a level with the spring months. Figures for the first seven months of this year as compared with last year are shown in the following table:

Automobile Production
(Number of cars)

	—1932—		—1931—	
	Total	Export	Total	Export
Jan.	3,731	325	6,496	2,974
Feb.	5,477	174	9,271	2,113
Mar.	8,318	355	12,998	2,123
Apr.	6,850	180	15,277	1,828
May	8,221	271	12,736	1,213
June	7,112	1,234	6,388	645
July	7,472	2,669	4,220	594

Canada's export trade in automobiles reached its peak in 1929 when 101,711 passenger cars and trucks were exported and the total export of all automobiles and parts was valued at $47 millions. This large export trade represented 38 per cent of production in volume and 48 per cent in value in that year. Of this total, more than $13,500,000 represented trade with Australia and New Zealand.

Raising of a prohibitive import barrier by Australia, abrogation of the New Zealand treaty under which Canadian automobiles entered that country under a preferential tariff and the imposition of second post-war depression combined in 1930 to lower the export of cars to 44,553 and the value of autos and parts to $20,400,000. Continuance of those conditions in

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TRADE VISTAS NOW OPENING IN AUSTRALIA

(Continued from page 1)

exchange situation. The Australian pound is at a discount of 25 per cent in London, Eng., and as the English pound is at present worth $3.85, this makes the Australian pound worth only $2.90 here.

While the full and official text has not yet been received, it is understood that the following are the majority of the commodities affected by those various measures:

"Import prohibitions lifted—certain foodstuffs (cheese, lemons and oranges, certain dried fruits and preserved fruits and vegetables, jams and jellies, prepared cocoanut and egg albumen); wireless receiving sets, aluminum and enamelware (formerly restricted by quota) and a list of miscellaneous metal manufactures (including cast-iron pipes and fittings, inflexible shafting, iron and steel structural shapes, bolts, nuts and rivets, wire and other nails); certain plated wares and aluminum wares.

"Removal of 50 per cent duty surtax (or reduction by one-third)—knitted piece goods other than wool, apparel generally, certain parasols and umbrellas, certain paints, colors, varnishes, etc.; leather manufactures, including belting and footwear; printed matter, including catalogues, price lists and stationery; bags, trunks, purses, etc.; brooms, carpet sweepers and household vacuum cleaners, certain brush ware and straw envelopes.

"Duty reductions by varying amounts—Matches; certain cotton yarns, and cotton and woollen piece goods; wearing apparel; towels and toweling; certain iron and steel tubes and pipes; dairy appliances and equipment; certain machinery for cement making, road making, stone crushing; cranes and conveyors; machines and machinery not otherwise specified in the tariff; piston rings, pins and valves for internal combustion engines; motors and certain other dynamo-electric machines; plain clear sheet glass; jewellery and fancy boxes; and certain vessels trading or employed in American waters.

"Waiver of primago duty (usually 10 per cent ad valorem)—Barbed wire and wire netting; certain agricultural, horticultural and viticultural machinery and implements and parts (including cotton gins, cultivators, harrows and plows; churns, cheese presses and dairy coolers; reaper threshers and harvesters, strippers, reapers and binders, and mowers).

"The precise commodities affected under these various classes are presented as tentative and subject to some revision and addition when the full text is received."

Financial Position Reviewed

Reasons for the drastic improvement in the country's tariff policy are due to a favorable showing in federal accounts which shows a surplus of £1,314,400 for the fiscal year ended June 30, says Prime Minister Lyons. Had Australia been required to meet her war debt obligations to the British Government, the result would have been a deficit of £4,600,000.

Actual financial transactions of the federal government for the fiscal year 1931-32 showed revenues of £71,532,000 and expenditures of £70,218,000. The surplus of £1,314,000 is an improvement of $2,462,000 over the budget estimates.

For the fiscal year 1932-33, it is estimated that revenues will amount to $65,986,000 and expenditures to £68,767,000, leaving a deficit of £2,781,000. The government proposes to bridge this gap by carrying forward the £1,314,000 surplus from last year and by effecting £1,479,000 economies in expenditures, including a reduction in old-age and invalid pensions which, it is estimated, will save over £1,000,000. Thus the budget will then show a surplus of £12,000.

Primary Producers Get Exemptions

In the new budget, primary producers have been given exemptions from the sales tax and primage, affecting many implements, machines and materials. In presenting the report, Prime Minister Lyons declared that only an increase in world commodity prices is required to complete Australian economic recovery.

It is not proposed to enforce new taxation, and the income tax remains unaltered.

The government has removed all import and exchange prohibitions imposed by the previous government to rectify trade balance.

The special duty of 50 per cent of ordinary customs duties is being removed immediately from 17 items, and a new tariff schedule, now introduced, includes decreased duties on a number of items.

Further Tariff Revision Coming

A further revision of the tariff will be made as the Tariff Board presents additional reports, and a full new schedule of duties, to give effect to the Ottawa treaty, will be submitted to parliament after the minister of customs returns from the Imperial Economic Conference.

The gold bounty will be suspended as from September 13. Conditions under which it will be resumed will be decided at a later date.

Invalid and old-age pensions have been reduced from 17 shillings and sixpense to 15 shillings a week.

Salaries of cabinet ministers and members of parliament have been reduced further, making a total reduction of 30 per cent for minister and 25 per cent for members of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Public service salaries have been reduced £8 per employee.

Pending further consideration of the international war debt problem, the budget does not include any provision for the resumption of interest payments on the war debt to the British Government.

B. A. OIL KEEPS STRONG STRIDE SO FAR IN 1932

(Continued from page 1)

itself in 1932 and The Financial Post is authoritatively informed that the affairs of the company were never in a sounder position and that there was never less reason to fear for the future of the company.

The company's business is not immune from the influences that beset all companies and therefore it is impossible to predict just how the final results of 1932 will compare with those of 1931. Weather and business conditions will have their effect on earnings of the last four months of the year and therefore The Post has found executives reluctant to estimate the probabilities of the year on the basis of business to date.

West More Hopeful

No one knows, for example, just how far the large western crop will affect oil company earnings for the rest of 1932. Hopes are high for some improvement but seasoned officials are cautious about predictions. The western business in the last two years has been disappointing to all the large companies. An improvement of note might be decidedly helpful to the results reported for the year, but the actual experience will soon determine whether or not the hopeful outlook just now is justified

Enterprise is in Saddle

The recent death of S. R. Parsons, who was for many years president and later chairman of the board, removes one who was associated intimately with the management of the enterprise from the beginning in 1906. Active direction of affairs in recent years has been in the hands of A. L. Ellsworth, president, who also has been associated with the company from the early days and is a younger man. Continuity of policy, management and control therefore appears assured. The company is consolidating but it is not standing still.

Recent improvement in prices in the United States will be of interest to the company because of its wells in the Southern States. Earnings from the United States subsidiaries were $500,000 in 1930 and in 1931 the company acquired interests in East Texas which were financed to the extent of $800,000 from earnings of the United States companies. As and when the United States price situation improves the company's important acreage in the south will gain value. Curtailment schedules prevent more than a fractional part of the possibilities being realized at present but production is important nevertheless.

ABITIBI POWER RECEIVERSHIP IS APPLIED FOR

State of Business Makes Payment of Bond Interest Unlikely

BANK LOANS PAID

Only $300,000 Remains of $3,400,000 Owing in January — Demand is Very Low

In order to conserve cash during the most difficult period in the history of Canadian newsprint companies, Abitibi Power & Paper Co. will not pay interest in 1932 on its $48,268,000 of Series "A" 5 per cent bonds due 1953 even if it is relieved of its guarantee of Ontario Power Service Corp. 5½ per cent bonds when and if the Abitibi canyon enterprise is taken over by the province. It is true that interest would have been paid on June 1 last if this guarantee had not been then a real contingency which made it impossible to get the usual co-operation from banks, but since that time business for newsprint companies has been "simply rotten"—to use a phrase very common in recent months in the industry—and the difficulty of financing all but ordinary requirements of business makes the payment of bond interest a very unlikely thing. Conservation of cash is a real help in such a case.

This decision will entail action by the bondholders protective committee which has already instructed the trustee, Montreal Trust Co., to take the necessary action for protection of bondholders interest. The protective committee has deposited with it nearly $20,000,000 of the outstanding bonds, and under the trust deed it only requires 25 per cent of the total to make such action by the trustee obligatory.

Receivership is Certain

With all but one or two of the important newsprint companies of Canada operating under a receivership and with Abitibi bond interest unpaid, a receivership is regarded as certain. The petition has already been made to the Toronto court and decision is expected momentarily. From the standpoint of the company's business such a move may be of distinct benefit as arrangements cannot be made for woods operations or decisions for running certain mills in preference to others as business requires until the probable views of the receiver are ascertained.

Those in close touch with the most important bondholders expect that the present management will remain at the helm and that the relief from payment of interest on bonds will be continued in the interest of bondholders themselves. The argument is that it is most important to protect the principal of bondholders and that it is absolutely important to keep the company a going concern, paying off all current liabilities and getting the company in the best possible trim for the time when business improves.

Bondholders Will Sit In

Naturally a declaration or even a final decision on these points will await the appointment of the receiver but as everybody concerned apparently agrees that a receivership is at this juncture the best thing, future action is probably along the lines outlined. It is at least a gain for bondholders to realize the situation, and that payment of bond interest is probably no longer contingent on acceptance by Ontario Power Service Corp. bondholders of the Ontario Governments offer. But bondholders will sit in on future policy.

Banking indebtedness has been reduced to about $300,000 whereas at the end of 1931 it stood at $3,400,000. With relief from pressing guarantees under a receivership the bank will probably be willing to advance whatever sums a receiver may feel are needed. Guarantees under a receivership will have to wait. Money which has been used to pay off bank loans would have paid off bond interest in normal times, but the removal of the banking indebtedness in the meantime is encouraging for the bondholder.

TOR. ELEVATOR BETTERS PROFIT ON OPERATIONS

(Continued from page 1)

stock since the company was incorporated in 1928 surplus has been built up to $257,781 in the three fiscal periods on record or slightly more than $10 per common share.

Elevators Well Filled

Operating profit from storage, grain trading and food plant operations are believed to show improvement for the present fiscal year although it is possible that revenue from grain elevators is down. The two elevators located at Toronto and Sarnia have been well filled during the year including a good proportion of United States grain. Prospects are for this business continuing regardless of liquidation of grain stocks by the United States Farm Board.

The preferred dividend payable October 15 has just been declared by directors of the company but no indication is given of action being taken with regard to a payment on the common stock. In the past the directors have desired to build up surplus account but there would appear to be possibility of some payment being made on the common stock although this may not take the form of regular quarterly dividends. With earnings running at an average of slightly under $4 per share for four fiscal periods it is suggested that payment of $1 a share on the 25,000 shares outstanding would not have any appreciable effect upon surplus.

Common stock of the company is closely held and while it is listed on the Toronto Curb there are relatively few sales. Currently bid at $12 a share there are no offerings and the last sale took place in July at $10 per share. The 7 per cent preferred stock is currently quoted by unlisted dealers at $71 bid and $73 asked. The preferred stock of which there is $1,500,000 outstanding is convertible into common on the basis of three common shares for one of preferred.

Cigarettes Marketed Show Drop in July

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Continuing the downward trend which has marked figures during the current year, statistics covering cigarettes entered for consumption in July showed a decline from those of the same month a year ago. The number withdrawn for marketing was 338,874,828 as compared with 474,415,620 in July, 1931.

Figures on cut tobacco, on the other hand, still show gains over last year. The volume entered for consumption in July was 1,488,431 pounds which compared with 1,468,877 pounds in the same month last year.

Cigars entered in July totalled 11,492,868 contrasted with 14,091,692 in July, 1931, and cumulative figures show a substantial drop.

The Nation's Business

(Continued from Page One)

knowledge and adapting production and marketing methods accordingly will not be easy. Structural steel is an example of a particularly different problem. Canadian designers have been brought up on American specifications; they have become accustomed to the rapid timed deliveries, summer and winter, that have been made possible by geographical and transportation considerations.

In smaller products—toilet-ware, electrical goods, textiles, glassware, etc., all of which are apparently included in Canada's new preference offers—established consumer tastes have a vital significance that cannot be disregarded. In export trade the Britishers' best chance in Canada is in specialty lines; the Canadian manufacturer clings fast to his staple market. In specialty lines style, design and novelty are all important.

* * *

RECENTLY "The Company Accountant," a British paper, made a brief survey of the reaction of a number of prominent British business men to the new tariff policy in Britain. In the comments received, there is a widespread and promising recognition of the bald facts of export selling. British manufacturers were urged by many of the commentators to improve their efficiency, reduce their costs and adapt their methods better to desired markets.

Some typical comments follow:

Lord Greenway, president, Anglo-Persian Oil:

"One of the most striking features in all foreign markets is the unwillingness shown by British manufacturers to undertake small orders, or any business involving detail and trouble, or departure from previous patterns or standards. In this respect we are hopelessly beaten by the foreign manufacturer, particularly by the German. Also, the British manufacturer should be more ready to send travellers abroad to collect orders and at the same time study the conditions of foreign markets and the requirements of foreign buyers."

Sir Malcolm A. Robertson, chairman British Oak Insurance:

"Tariffs of themselves are no substitutes for energy and imagination. My one lurking doubt is lest some of our manufacturers may so regard them."

Sir Nicholas Grattan-Doyle, director of many companies:

"The old methods will no longer do if we are to regain our foreign markets and extend our sales abroad. We must display a much keener competitive spirit than we have shown in recent years. We must copy the methods of our keenest competitors. We must do more: we must evolve new methods to meet each new problem as it arises. Our salesmen and our manufacturers must co-operate in adapting our products and our methods of presentation to suit the requirements of particular markets.

"We were once called a nation of shopkeepers. We now need to become a nation of salesmen. The world no longer comes to our shops: so we must send suitable goods out into the shops of the world."

Sir William Rylands, director of several companies, member of council of F.B.I.:

"I trust that all manufacturers who now enjoy the assistance of a tariff will realize that the object and effect of a tariff is to increase efficiency and reduce costs, and that to the laggards the tariff will ultimately prove of no avail."

Canadian producers may with profit to themselves ponder upon the points brought out in these statements.

Farm Conference Recognizes Problem

THE above comments have a direct bearing upon the agricultural conference in Toronto last week when fourscore agricultural experts and officials sat in their shirt-sleeves for four days last week thrashing out the problems of Canada's agricultural export future.

The one specific outcome of the conference was a resolution recommending creation of a National Committee on Agricultural Services composed of the federal minister of agriculture as chairman and the nine provincial ministers of agriculture. This body is to have as an advisory committee the various deputy ministers of agriculture; the heads of Canadian agricultural and veterinary colleges and representatives from various agricultural research groups in Canada and other such interested bodies as the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Dominion Board of Grain Commissioners, Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, C. N. R., C. P. R. and so forth. It was also recommended that similar organizations along the lines of the national committee be set up in each province, and Ontario through its minister of agriculture, Col. T. L. Kennedy, has already announced a meeting to set such a body to work immediately following the close of the Canadian National Exhibition.

* * *

JUST what these committees will accomplish remains to be seen. It will be difficult to get all these men together except perhaps once a year, but if the expressions of unanimity voiced at the conference in regard to federal and provincial co-operation on vital national problems are more than lip service, a very real advance has been made in the interests of agricultural development. Apparently the resolve for greater co-operation is already bearing fruit in the announcement this week that Quebec will shortly hold a further conference with federal officials to establish closer co-ordination between the two jurisdictions. Ontario and Ottawa have already made considerable strides in this direction but other provinces have too often been content to go their own way, with an unfortunate and unnecessary overlapping of services. The same is true of individual provinces.

Another important result of the parley is that it achieved definite results in bringing more closely together the agricultural experts of the dominion and the political leaders through whom the former body becomes, in the main, articulate. It is not the first time, for instance, that the several ministers of agriculture have gathered to discuss matters of policy but never before has there been in Canada such a representative gathering of political leaders and experts at the same time. It was probably a liberal education for some of the political representatives, for Canada's technical agriculturists are a body of exceedingly capable, well-trained men, most of whom have spent their lives in studying the agricultural problems of this country and their voice is too seldom heard at gatherings of this kind.

* * *

MATTERS discussed by the conference were chiefly those centering about the items affected by the trade pact recently concluded with Great Britain. Grains, dairy products, fruits, hogs and beef were under fire and the problem of how best to take advantage of the newly-proposed British preferences was the major angle of approach. Previously for instance, a fundamental problem such as continuity of supply has been considered to be a federal matter while individual provinces have occupied themselves with matters specifically concerned with production. Obviously a successful entry into the British market would be hampered unless such lines of demarcation were eliminated and all concerned co-operated toward a common end. This the conference unanimously said it would do — a resolve which it is to be hoped will not be forgotten when the various provincial leaders return to their respective jurisdictions.

* * *

A GLANCE at the agricultural export record of Canada during the past decade provides adequate testimony of the need for every available ounce of brain and brawn co-operating to ensure that Canada will be able to take advantage of whatever new channels of trade are opening up as a result of the Empire conference. The major sins of lack of continuous supply and insufficient attention to quality production and proper marketing procedure are too well known to bear repetition.

But preferences, as most of us know, are only one step in a long highway which must be traversed before we reach our envisaged goal of a goodly share in the largest importing foodstuffs markets in the world. To Mr. Weir goes credit for losing no time in calling the National Agricultural Conference. As in the case of the British preferences, however, this is but the first step and the manner in which the federal minister follows up his first advantage will be closely and eagerly watched by all interested in finding some solution to our sorely-pressed agricultural problems via the export market route.

Railway Accounting is Mystery to Average Man

ON THE eve of the issuance of the report of the Royal Commission on Transportation the hope may be ventured that the commission will, among other things, recommend an overhaul of the methods of railway accounting in Canada.

To the average business man, the accounts of any railway and of the Canadian National Railways in particular, are a baffling maze. The Canadian National Railways has established precedent for its own accounts as they are presented in the form approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States. But what a quasi-political body like the I. C. C. may want to know about the C. N. R. is not the same as what the shareholders — the people of Canada — would like to know. There have been years when it would have been possible for one person to have claimed a profit of $50,000,000 for the Canadian National Railways and another person a loss of $50,000,000 for the same organization and both would have been right—according to his own particular definition of railway profit.

* * *

IN RAILWAY reports a great deal is made of operating ratio. This is the relation between the actual out of pocket running expenses and the total intake. But the running expenses are only part of the expense. Interest on investment and allowances for depreciation and consolescence are of great importance, and they vary to such a degree in different railways that operating ratio means little to the average business man although it may mean much to the railway man.

It is always difficult for the tyro at railway accounts to understand why railroads never charge anything for depreciation on their properties. They maintain their lines in good condition and let it go at that. But maintenance is a very elastic item and its elasticity may have something to do with the fact that the history of most railways is that they continue to pile up capital burdens until their debts and capitalizations become top-heavy when receivership is resorted to to bring reason into the balance sheet totals.

* * *

IF THE railway commission report contains a table showing just how much the Canadian National Railways has earned and lost in its years of consolidation, drawn up in a business-like set of statements as any capable accountant of any good business concern would draw them up, it will prove to be a most useful and illuminating document. And if the commission goes a little further and reads a general lecture to the railway executives of the world on the question of bookkeeping, a second very valuable job will have been done.

Most of the energy that is wasted on arguing what the C. P. R. and C. N. R. have or have not done in a financial sense would be saved if the respective debaters were able to define their terms and agree upon a common basis of financial reporting.

FORD V-EIGHT CHIEF CAUSE EXPORT JUMP

(Continued from page 1)

1931, further aggravated by severance of trade agreements with Argentina and Chile, resulted in only 13,813 automobiles being exported in that year, the value of which, along with parts, amounted to only $6,620,000.

Value Dropped

Comparison of the chief export markets for Canadian automobiles in 1929 compared with the exports of 1931, as shown in the following table, vividly demonstrates Canada's export losses.

Exports of Automobiles and Parts
Chief Destinations

	1931 $	1929 $
New Zealand	236,632	7,013,775
Australia	77,746	6,662,923
Argentina	187,508	4,572,091
United Kingdom	271,672	4,362,831
Br. South Africa	1,638,115	4,030,513
Br. India	1,172,545	8,452,232
Spain	121,283	2,280,416
Dutch East Indies ...	328,488	1,755,246
Chile	22,093	1,614,250
Br. East Africa	368,402	1,160,946

Automobile exports to Australia and New Zealand were particularly valuable in that the demand in those countries came at a time during the fall and winter months when Canadian factories were otherwise practically closed down. These orders, therefore, not only provided a profit in themselves but covered fixed charges which mount up whether the plant is idle or not.

Improved exchange conditions and favorable trade agreements with those countries will be necessary before this important export market can be again opened up to Canadian manufacturers.

Content Clause Worries

Chief hopes for an increased export market centre on the treaties at present being drafted with South Africa and India. The main article being considered in the schedules which have not been published is the automobile and the result of negotiations is being eagerly awaited. Fears that the content clause would be increased to provide that 75 per cent Empire content was necessary to qualify under preferential tariffs have apparently proved groundless as, while no official announcement regarding content has been made, the industry feels confident that there will be no change from the 50 per cent previously in force.

DECLINE IS HALTED IN WESTERN BUSINESS AS CROP IS GARNERED

(Continued from page 1)

against them. But they find it difficult to do much to help the farmers because both they and the farmers have to meet the problem of high taxes and of prior liens for governmental advances, etc.

General Scheme Frowned On

In Saskatchewan Premier Anderson is endeavoring to bring about a general agreement among various classes of farmers creditors to allow partial liquidation of debts by acceptance of wheat at a "pegged price" or one considerably higher than the current market. Seventy cents a bushel, which the government is already applying in connection with debts due to the Saskatchewan Relief Commission, has been suggested, which under present conditions would be roughly equivalent to a discount of 20 per cent on indebtedness. The general idea is to apply this plan on payments in arrears, but not to payments currently becoming due. To some extent something along these lines has already been arranged in a considerable number of individual cases, but there is a good deal of hesitation in applying it as a general scheme.

One mortgage manager remarked to The Financial Post "We object to a government setting down an arbitrary rule as to the way she would adjust our loans to farmers. Every case is one unto itself. There are farmers who can pay and farmers who cannot. There are farmers who want to pay and other who do not want to pay. We are ready to do what we can but it must be a matter of adjustment between ourselves and each farmer. Here is a letter from a farmer offering us 1,000 bushels of wheat on account of his interest payments if we will allow him 50 cents a bushel flat for it. That is just about 10 cents a bushel more than it is worth at his country elevator but we will probably take his offer. But even in this case we will have to look into all the facts before we can decide."

Worth $30; Can't Get $12

Farm loans are being adjusted in many ways. Sometimes farmers are glad to turn over their farms, be relieved of interest and taxes and continue to operate the farms as tenants on a share basis. Foreclosures are not liked by lenders. Good western farm land is a drug on the market now. In one case, a section of what was for many years regarded as the finest wheat growing land in Southern Saskatchewan was abandoned outright by a farmer. There is a mortgage of $8,500 on it, less than $12 an acre. When the mortgage was placed on it a few years ago a conservative valuator estimated the land's worth at $30 an acre. When rain comes again in the west it will probably again be worth $30 an acre. In the meantime it cannot be sold at any price.

From Edmonton comes news that mortgage companies entitled under farm agreements to a share of crops will content themselves this year with one-fourth of the crop instead of the third share which is usually specified in sale, lease and mortgage agreements. This was agreed to at conferences between the Mortgage Loans Association and the Provincial Government.

The farmers are getting a good deal of assistance from large institutions of one kind and another. The Dominion Agricultural Credit Corporation, operating on capital subscribed by a large number of financial, industrial and transportation institutions, and under the management of Harvey O. Powell, is making haste slowly in its plans to finance the acquisition of live stock by western farmers. Mr. Powell was formerly general manager of the Weyburn Security Bank, he knows some hundreds of Southern Saskatchewan farmers by their first names, and he has a thorough grasp of the real problems of western agriculture. He is apparently determined to make no mistakes and he is not loading down western farmers, against their will, with cattle bought on borrowed money. Much progress has been made by the corporation but its first real opportunity for constructive work will come with the marketing of this year's crop when substantial numbers of cattle and sheep will be placed with capable farmers.

The Colonization Finance Corporation, run by the C. P. R. in co-operation with the loan, trust and insurance companies, is devoting its attention largely to farm management. It has placed a very large area in the west under the supervision of expert farm managers, who are working with owner farmers and with some tenant farmers to bring greater efficiency into their operations. The primary object of the movement is to put better security behind farm loans by increasing the net income of the farmers who have put their signatures to the loans.

Moisture Still Needed

Some interference with threshing operations, and some probable damage to the grade of grain has been done by heavy rains in Southern Saskatchewan since the crop has gone into the stock. The moisture that has fallen would, had it come earlier in the season, assured a good crop to large areas where production this year has ranged from poor to fair. But the damage and the disappointment are being accepted philosophically, as the rains are taken as proof that the long drought of Southern Saskatchewan is definitely broken. Commencing early in 1929, the drought was responsible for a progressive drying out of the sub-soil of a very large part of the province, a process which probably reached its maximum at the end of last year. The lack of reserve made the growing crop this year entirely dependent upon the moisture that fell before the close of the growing season, and it seems likely that not all of that was available for plant growth. Instead, the thirsty clay, extending for many feet down below the top soil, drank up water like a sponge, competing with plant life for the water as it fell.

Not until many millions of tons of water are again stored up in the sub-soil will Southern Saskatchewan feel that conditions are once again favorable for the continued productioin of good crops which were considered normal up until 1929, and it may take in fact several years of rainfall somewhat in excess of the average to bring about that condition. But it is the general feeling that subsoil conditions are now somewhat better than a year ago, and a great deal of hope that before freeze-up there may be further improvement.

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MONT. POWER HOLDS INCOME TO 1931 LEVEL

(Continued from page 1)

ership campaign has been widely invested. The securities purchased have advanced materially in value over the last sixty days and compare favorably with cost price. The result has been to bring about an improvement in the balance sheet position, particularly in relation to investments.

Will Cover Dividend

It is difficult at this juncture forecasting possible earnings on the common stock for 1932. The returns up to date would indicate that the dividend of $1.50 a share will be earned by a comfortable margin and that a healthy balance will be carried forward to surplus.

Ready for Beauharnois

There are no major developments of importance expected in the near future. At the beginning of next month the company starts to take initial delivery of 25,000 h.p. from Beauharnois. The new power line transmission line to Atwater substation has been completed and put into operation. Power from Beauharnois will be fed into the Montreal area over this line.

Save on Interest

The company has made an offer to Montreal Island Power Co. bondholders offering to exchange bonds on a par for par basis. Montreal Power already has control of the common stock of Montreal Island and after the exchange of bonds, the only outstanding security will be the preferred stock.

The exchange of bonds will reduce the interest charges on Montreal Island's funded debt by some $46,000, an amount which comes from Montreal Power as the latter has contracted to take the entire output of the former's plant on the Back River near Montreal.

Security Values Up

The favorable operating and financial showing of Montreal Power to date is reflected in a stronger market for its securities. The common stock has registered a gain of several points in the past week and is currently selling around 38. The convertible debentures, which were offered to customer-subscriber in lieu of common stock, has shown consistent strength. They are now selling at about 42, as compared with their low of 36 earlier in the year.

Better Weather in N. S. Helps Haying Operations

Better weather conditions during the past week greatly aided in harvesting the hay crop in Nova Scotia according to a statement made by the Department of Agriculture on September 3. Large areas throughout the province have now completed haying operations and early grain crops are being harvested. Good quality and high yield for grain is expected in most districts.

Nova Scotia's 1932 apple crop is estimated at 1,101,500 barrels by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. This would be a slight decrease in quality over the 1931 final estimate of 1,427,000 barrels, but the crop is expected to be offset commercially by the excellent quality of the fruit.

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CROP PROSPECTS BEAR ON OUTLOOK OF DRYDEN PAPER

Kraft Manufacturer's Sale Largely Confined to Prairies

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Prospect for a larger crop in the prairies has a definite bearing on the outlook of Dryden Paper Co. The market of this kraft manufacturer is largely confined to the western provinces and an improvement in purchasing power in the territory served should find a ready reflection in earnings.

For the past year Dryden Paper has been laboring under the disadvantage of low prices for its product and of relative lethargy in the market it serves. Earnings in the period ended September 30, 1931, were $77,940 compared with $177,054 in the previous year and bond interest was covered by a narrow margin. No provision was made for depreciation.

Bond Interest Covered

Though there has been no improvement in business during the current year which closes September 30, it is understood that earnings have been sufficient to cover bond interest requirements. Dryden has a steady back-log in its contract with the Bates Valve Bag Co. which has installed its machinery in the Dryden plant for the manufacture of cement bags under the Bates patents.

The last balance sheet showed a liquid position with current assets equal to 15 times current liabilities. In omitting to provide any depreciation in the last fiscal year it is pointed out that about $775,000 was transferred from surplus to depreciation reserve in 1929.

UNIT. AMUSEMENT LOWERS PAYMENT COMMON STOCK

Shares Placed on $1.60 Basis Compared With Former $2

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — United Amusement Corp. has entered its current fiscal year, which started on September 1, with its capital stock on a lower dividend basis. Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 40 cents a share on the "A" and "B" shares payable September 15; since November, 1929, quarterly disbursements were 50 cents.

Lowering of the dividend may be taken as an indication of reduced earnings for the fiscal year ended August 31. Attendance in motion picture houses has tended to decline while lower admission charges have narrowed margins of profit. In the year ended August 31, 1931, earnings of United Amusement were equal to $2.48 a share, after all charges, compared with dividends of $2 a share.

Conditions Relatively Stable

In certain respects the company has been more fortunate than some of its larger contemporaries. United Amusement operates a chain of 19 theatres located, with one or two exceptions, in the suburban districts of Montreal. In the past three years this type of theatre has had a smaller decline in business than the larger houses down town which charge a higher admission fee.

In other words, movie enthusiasts have been willing to forego the initial showing of features when they can see the same thing a few months later at lower prices in the smaller theatres. Nevertheless operating profits of United Amusements have fallen off since 1929; in that year they totalled $446,277 compared with $355,239 in the period ended August, 1931.

Property revenue of United Amusement Corp. has increased steadily and in 1931 was more than double the figure reported in 1929. Expenses have been kept well in hand and a conservative policy has been adopted in writing off depreciation on buildings, equipment and franchise.

The last balance sheet showed outstanding $1,407,300 of 6 per cent first mortgage bonds; 66,246 shares of "A" and 8,121 shares of "B" no par common stock.

JEWEL TEA HAS PAID $1,000,000 TO LOBLAW

Reduced Earnings in Six Months Equalled $2 Per Share

Jewel Tea Co. which acquired the 77 stores of Loblaw Groceterias Inc. located in Chicago early this year, reports operating profit of $622,638 in the 28 weeks ended July 16, 1932, as compared with operating profit of $776,143 in the corresponding period of 1931. Other income was down to $84,220 from $117,212 in the respective periods and Federal income taxes increased to $147,580 from $107,212. Earnings per share on the 280,000 no par common shares outstanding are shown at $2 compared with $2.81 in the first half of 1931.

A subsidiary, Jewel Food Stores, Inc., which took over the Loblaw stores is stated to have sustained operating losses in the 18 weeks during which it had operated. Progress is stated to have been made and total operating losses and extraordinary expenditures amounting to $104,119 have been charged against reserve for contingencies which was provided to the extent of $280,000 at the end of 1931. Approximately $1,400,000 of the surplus of this company will be involved in the acquisition of the Loblaw stores and up to the present time exactly $1,000,000 has been used for this purpose.

Jewel Tea Co. has net working capital of $3,308,559 and ratio of current assets to current liabilities of 4.09 to 1. Included in the company's inventory is a substantial supply of green coffee purchased at under present market levels.

Interested in Soya Beans

Successful experiments in milling soya bean flour in England and Germany have interested a group of Canadian flour millers in the possibility of the soya bean being milled in Eastern Canada, and negotiations toward this end are reported as already under way between the Canadian millers and German interests controlling the new Berczeller process of milling soya bean flour.

Outlines Simple Facts Of Hudson Bay Route

Canadian Government Takes Steps to Inform British and European Parties of Investment Made on Northern Grain Route

Hon. G. H. Ferguson, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, recently issued to the British and continental press an exhaustive analysis of the Hudson Bay Railway and shipping route. As it puts most of the Hudson Bay facts in concise form, The Financial Post publishes it in full.

It is of interest that the cargo rates quoted out of Churchill this year show a small reduction from the rates in 1931.

Although Hudson Bay has been known to British seamen for several hundred years, Henry Hudson having brought the "Discovery" into the bay as far back as 1610, no serious attempt to utilize the Hudson Bay shipping route on an important commercial scale has been made before the completion of the important undertaking inaugurated by the Canadian Government during the present navigation season.

Nevertheless, the Hudson's Bay Company has sent ships into these waters for upwards of 250 years, during which period several hundred voyages have been made with the loss of two or three vessels only. Ships of war, whaling ships and other craft have passed through the Straits into Hudson Bay at various times, as many as 38 being reported in a single season. When the Earl of Selkirk sent out his Red River Colonists in 1812 he landed them at the mouths of the Nelson and Churchill Rivers, from where they made their way by the Hayes and Nelson Rivers to Lake Winnipeg and the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. Thus, the first line of communication between Great Britain and the agricultural settlements in Western Canada was established by way of Hudson Bay.

Forts For 200 Years

During the course of the wars between the English and French many hostile expeditions entered Hudson Bay and, in view of the establishment of the new port at Churchill, it is of interest to note that in 1718 a fort was built there by Hudson's Bay Company, followed in 1733-44 by the construction of Fort Prince of Wales—one of the most notable strongholds of North America—destroyed in 1782 by the French Admiral, Le Perouse. The ruins of Fort Prince of Wales are preserved by the Dominion Government as a Canadian historic site.

Bay Region And Its Resources

The region draining into Hudson Bay has an area of 1,500,000 square miles, and includes a number of very large rivers, with a potential water power development estimated at 5,000,000 h.p., under conditions of ordinary minimum flow, or or 9,000,000 h.p., available for six months of the year. Of these resources nearly half is provided by the Nelson River which, for the greater part of its course, is well within the Hudson Bay railway belt.

The line itself passes through a portion of the famous 2,000,000 square mile Pre-Cambrian Shield in which important mineral resources are known to be present. At the present time, on one of the branch lines connected with the Hudson Bay Railway, an immense copper-zinc-gold ore body is under development at Flin Flon, and another important copper-zinc mine—Sherritt-Gordon—has been developed. The fur trade has been carried on for centuries in the region surrounding Hudson Bay, being originally, in fact, the principal incentive to exploration in this vast area.

Much Arable Land

The Hudson Bay Railway line runs through a clay belt of 6,400,000 acres, of which from 50 to 75 per cent is considered to be arable land. The value of this land from the agricultural point of view must depend upon many factors. In the meantime, it is of interest to record that the Dominion Department of Agriculture has established co-operative test plots at Le Pas, Port Nelson and at certain intermediate points along the Hudson Bay Railway. High-grade samples of hard spring wheat have been produced, and potatoes and vegetables have yielded excellent returns in all cases. It should be recalled, in this connection, that during the short sub-arctic summer in the Hudson Bay region the days are very long and there is an abundance of comparatively hot sunshine from an almost cloudless sky.

Construction of Railway

Plans for the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway assumed definite shape in 1910, in which year, after many years of discussion, a branch line of the Canadian Northern Railway system was completed to The Pas (Manitoba) from Hudson Bay Junction. The building of a government line from The Pas to Hudson Bay was then authorized by parliament, the work being begun in the following year with Churchill as the objective of the line. The proposed route lay entirely to the north of Nelson River and measured 474 miles. A townsite had been surveyed at Churchill in 1908, but prior to the actual building of the railway, the decision to make Port Nelson the terminal of the route in place of Churchill was taken by the authorities concerned. The new route crossed the Nelson River twice, at Manitou Rapids and at Kettle Rapids, and was 50 miles shorter than the Churchill route, the distance from The Pas to Port Nelson being 424 miles. The right-of-way was cleared and graded to Port Nelson, and the steel track was laid before the end of 1916, about 332 miles from The Pas to Kettle Rapids, where a substantial steel bridge with a single span of 1,000 feet was erected to cross the Nelson River. A considerable amount of work, involving the expenditure of about six million dollars, was done on the development of terminal facilities at Port Nelson; the railway, however, was actually operated only up to mile 214, which is 113 miles south of Kettle Rapids bridge. Kettle Rapids is about 90 miles from Port Nelson. Owing to the war, operations had to be suspended before the project was completed, and for some years only part of the completed railway was kept in repair, the remainder quickly becoming derelict. After the war, public attention was again directed to the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway scheme, and in 1926 and subsequent years the road bed was reconditioned and about 25 miles of additional steel track was laid.

Abandonment of Nelson

In view of the difference of opinion as to the relative merits of Churchill and Nelson as the ocean terminals, it was decided that before going on with the project an investigation should be made of the respective merits of the two ports. Sir Frederick Palmer, of the well-known English engineering firm of Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, who was consulted by the government, reported in October, 1927, strongly in favor of the abandonment of the line to Nelson. He favored the construction of a longer line from the Kettle Rapids bridge to Churchill, where the new port would be constructed in preference. At Churchill he considered that accommodation could easily be provided to admit 28-foot draught vessels during 24 hours each way during the season of navigation.

Equipment to Churchill

On the decision of the government to establish the terminal at Churchill, steps were taken to transfer from Port Nelson such equipment and material as could be usefully employed at the new port. Much of this was taken north by lighters and tugs or by motor tractors operating along the shore of the bay. A quantity of material, furthermore, was sent to Churchill by sea from Canadian Atlantic ports. During the 1927 and 1928 seasons efforts were concentrated on the building of dredging equipment and the transportation thereof to Churchill; the provision of temporary docks, camps and workshops, etc.

Opening of Communication

Following the completion of the steel track to Churchill early in 1929, terminal railway buildings were put up at Churchill and the line was ballasted throughout. No commercial occupation of the town was permitted. For the benefit of those who were engaged upon work necessary to the developmnt of the port, a regular train service was in operation. This service was continued with improvement in 1930 and 1931, as a summer service, and will be resumed in 1932. During the winter months a limited service is in operation.

The Hudson Bay Railway is 510 miles long, extending (to Churchill) from The Pas, Manitoba, a town 483 miles from Winnipeg. Access from Winnipeg to The Pas is gained by a circuitous route via Hudson Bay Junction, Saskatchewan, and many proposals are under consideration, the object of which is to shorten the journey from Winnipeg to Churchill.

Hudson Bay and Strait

Hudson Strait is about 500 miles in length, and has an average width of over 100 miles. The eastern entrance is in longitude 64 degrees 35 minutes west, the entrance to the Hudson Bay being in longitude 80 degrees 45 minutes. Its latitudes range between 58 degrees 20 minutes and 64 degrees 35 minutes north. From the eastern entrance between Cape Chidley and Resolution Island the Strait is about 430 miles long west northwesterly to Nottingham Island. Between Button Islands (off Cape Chidley) and Resolution Island the width is about 37 miles. Ungava Bay farther west has an area of some 14,800 square miles. West of Ungava Bay the width of the Strait varies from about 50 to 100 miles and the greatest charted depth is 330 fathoms. The shores are high cliffs broken by many bays and fjords, affording excellent harborage. There are numerous islands in the Strait.

Thousand Miles Long

Hudson Bay, including its shallow southerly extension in James Bay (now connected by railway from the port of Moosonee to points in southern Ontario), measures nearly 1,000 miles from north to south and 600 miles from east to west at its greatest breadth. The total area of the bay is about 325,000 square miles, and it is contained between north latitudes 50 degrees 8 minutes and 66 degrees 35 minutes and west longitude 77 degrees 20 minutes and 94 degrees 50 minutes. The main body of the bay is quite open water, there being hardly any islands, rocks or shoals on the western coast. Southampton Island in the north is about 175 miles in extent, and in the north-eastern entrance there are Coats and Mansel Islands. Along the eastern coast lies a labyrinth of smaller islands, some of which are believed to be very rich in iron ore. The average depth of the bay is 70 fathoms.

The Hudson Bay coast for some twelve miles eastward from the mouth of Churchill River is composed of rocky cliffs not particularly high, fronted in places by several fine sandy beaches and broken by two deep bays whose shores are low and swampy. The inland country is low and made up of muskeg and gravelly ridges containing a maze of freshwater ponds and lakes. The soil a few feet below the surface is perpetually frozen to a great depth, though from three to four miles back from the shore there is a growth of scrubby spruce trees. Churchill Harbor is in longitude 94 degrees 30 minutes west, being further west than the limit of navigation on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system.

Advantages of Churchill

Hudson Bay, especially in western and southern coasts, is deficient in good harbors. The mouths of the Nelson and Churchill Rivers afford the only natural shelter in these parts for vessels of any depth. That of the Nelson River is more in the nature of an open roadstead than of a harbor, being difficult of approach and capable of development only at great cost. The mouth of the Churchill River is bottle-shaped with the neck opening to the sea, thus affording a natural land-locked harbor. The projecting headland and an island further shelter the opening so that the storms from any direction have little influence on the inner waters. Rocky cliffs, from 40 to 70 feet high, enclose the harbor, which is six miles in length and from 1 to 2½ miles wide at low water, or from 1½ to 4 miles wide at high water. The entrance has a low water width of 1,600 feet; of which a width of 850 feet has a depth of 30 feet or over, 750 feet of this being 60 feet to 90 feet in depth. In its natural condition Churchill Harbor has accommodation for three or four vessels up to 30 feet in draught, and as many more of 24 feet draught. The capacity of the harbor can, however, be easily increased by dredging. Churchill harbor also lends itself readily to the construction of railway terminals, docks, and transshipping facilities generally.

28 Feet in Depth

The spring tide at Churchill varies between 14 and 16 feet, and neap tide is 12½ feet. At high tide the depth of water at the wharf is from 43 to 46 feet, and at low tide, 30 feet. The anchorage in the harbor has a depth of 33 to 50 feet at low tide. With the dredging programme adopted by the Dominion Department of Railways and Canals the capacity of the harbor has been considerably increased.

The dredging programme in the approach channel (2,100 feet by 600 feet), provides for the passage of vessels drawing 28 feet at low water; this approach channel can be traversed at high tide without dredging.

Facilities at Churchill

The season of 1931 was the third period of actual work in the harbor, and during the three seasons 1,528,000 cubic yards of dredging were completed and the deepwater wharf was finished. The roundhouse was completed at the terminal; sewer, water and steam pipes and electricity supply laid to all buildings; in 1930 yard track was raised to proper levels. The numbers employed ranged from 125 to 1,289 during the season. Work was begun in 1930 on the construction of the grain elevator in preparation for the experimental shipment of 545,000 bushels of grain shipped in September, 1931, on the steamships "Farnworth" and "Warkworth;" all of the buildings including the electric power house were completed in 1931.

Is Long Wharf

The wharf is located on the eastern shore of the harbor, about one mile south of Cape Merry, which is the tip of the eastern peninsula enclosing the harbor, and the southern side of the harbor entrance. The length of the wharf is about 1,855 feet, and its direction is parallel to the general direction of the shoreline. The wharf face is built of timber cribs resting on dredged crib seat 32 feet below low water. The finished wharf will be 23 feet above low water. The rear wall consists of timber cribs resting on natural ground. The wharf has a surface width of 250 feet for a length of 500 feet, and a surface width of 300 feet for the remainder of its length.

Immediately in front of the wharf the dredging was carried to the full depth in 1931. A comparatively small amount of dredging in the approach channel to permit vessels drawing 22 feet of water to reach the wharf at low tide was completed in 1931. The additional dredging called for to permit vessels of 28 feet draught to pass through the approach channel, and tie up at the wharf at low tide, is being undertaken.

New Grain Elevator

The grain elevator, constructed of reinforced concrete, has been elected on a line parallel with the face of the wharf but 600 feet back on the landward side, the site being approximately on the low-tide line. The elevator has a storage capacity of 2,500,000 bushels, but may be enlarged to an ultimate capacity of 10,000,000 bushels by the addition of three similar storage units as and when desired. There is provision also for the drying of grain where necessary. The elevator will be electrically operated and provided with the latest equipment for unloading cars and loading boats. Grain will be delivered from the elevator to the deep water wharf by the four-belt conveyor system. The gallery along the wharf is about 1,460 feet long, providing berthage for three grain boats under the gallery spouts; twenty-three spouts have been placed about 65 feet apart, so that it is possible to discharge four streams of grain into ships at the rate of 20,000 bushels an hour for each stream. Under conditions of maximum operation the elevator is capable of unloading grain at the rate of 400 car loads daily, or 28,000,000 bushels in a normal season. The work house of the elevator contains 12 shipping bins holding 500,000 bushels in all; grain from each bin being discharged through a turnhead to one or other of the four conveyor belts. The total capacity of the system will be roughly 60,000 bushels or 1,800 tons of wheat per hour. Power to operate the elevator is supplied by a steam-electric generating station located near the work house.

Fastest Grain Elevator

The elevator has been declared by its designer to be the world's fastest ocean grain terminal. It came into operation on September 15th, 1931, the exact date set a year previously when the structure was in the preliminary stages of erection, and operated with precision while nearly 200,000 bushels of grain were poured into the holds of the S.S. "Farnworth" on the first day's operation. The conveyors carried the grain from the elevator, and three spouts, discharging grain at the rate of 12,000 bushels an hour, were used in loading this vessel. The actual loading time for each vessel, including trimming, was 38 hours.

No grain was stored at Churchill during the winter of 1931-32, and when work on the elevator was discontinued at the end of the 1931 construction season about 350 feet of gallery had been completed.

Increase Storage

The facilities provided at the port and available for service in 1932 include, therefore, a wharf, 1,855 feet in length, with 30 feet of water at low tide; a grain elevator of 2,500,000 bushels capacity with a conveyor system extending along the face of the wharf for the loading of grain ships; a freight shed of 7,700 tons cargo capacity on the wharf; an area on the wharf capable of storing about 40,000 tons of coal, with two locomotive cranes which are able, in connection with the ship's tackle, to handle 1,000 tons of coal per day; cattle can be loaded from cars alongside the ships; there will be the necessary service tracks on the wharf and in the shed, and train make-up yards conveniently located; fresh water is provided on the wharf. At a future date a second shed will be built on the wharf and the storage capacity be brought up to about 30,000 tons of cargo.

The wharf had been completed early in 1932 so as to accommodate four vessels; there is in addition, an anchorage for three vessels at the mooring ground about a mile distant, with 30 feet of water at low tide. Outside the harbor there is anchorage for an unlimited number of vessels.

Salvage Equipment

In addition to the salvage equipment of the icebreaker "McLean," the ocean-going tug "Ocean Eagle" is available at Churchill. She has been specially strengthened for ice work, and is fitted with 12-inch salvage pumps and accessories. Beacons have been erected on Esquimaux Island at the entrance to the harbor, as well as on Cape Churchill and at other approximate points. There are three tugs at Churchill, one of which is the ocean-going tug "Ocean Eagle." There is also a diver and complete diving apparatus. The charges for pilotage, towage, harbor dues, etc., will be fixed on a reasonable basis, grain storage charges will be at the rate of one-sixtieth of one cent per bushel per day, the permit system associated with Pacific Coast ports being in operation also at Churchill. No charge is being made for handling grain through the elevator during the 1932 season, and the government is paying the railway stop-over charge of one cent per 100 lbs. on grain handled at the Moose Jaw and Saskatoon elevators.

Test Shipments in 1931

The S.S. "Farnworth" sailed from Churchill, Manitoba, on September 18th, carrying the first commercial shipment of grain from the port, this consisting of 277,000 bushels of No. 2 Northern wheat. On September 22, the S.S. "Warkworth" cleared from Churchill carrying 268,000 bushels, and, with the despatch of these two cargoes, grain shipping for the 1932 season ceased. The vessels named were chartered from the Dalgleish Steam Shipping Company. It was decided that for this test commercial shipment grain would be carried at the through rate from Fort William to London via Montreal, an experimental rate of 3s. 9d. per quarter (480 lbs.) having been agreed upon. The rate, which took into consideration the hull insurance paid by the shipowner to his underwriters, compares with a rate of 1s. 6d. prevailing from Montreal to London.

This test commercial shipment has been estimated at less than one-eigth of the tonnage which, if necessary, could have been handled by the Hudson Bay Shipping route during the autumn of 1931. The grain shipped was Saskatchewan wheat originating along the lines of the Canadian National Railway system, the Canadian Wheat Pool being the shippers.

Look for Lower Rates

Early in March, 1932, an engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals returned to Churchill to superintend the preparatory work for the 1932 season, and late in April a further working force went north.

The general freight rate in effect last year was such as to be slightly lower per bushel from Churchill to the United Kingdom than by other Canadian shipping routes, and the agents of a shipping company prominently associated with the new transportation route are hopeful that competitive rates will be possible during the 1932 season.

Municipal Services

Churchill is 600 miles north of the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and the freezing to a great depth of the sub-soil has given rise to many difficulties in connection with the development of a water supply; for this reason all buildings erected in the town will have to be of modern fire-proof construction. A central heating plant for the town is likely to be established eventually. Much of the population will live in apartment houses.

The arrangement in connection with the town water supply have involved the construction of a reservoir about four miles from the dock and the laying of nearly three miles of 10-inch water main, with 8-inch branches to the Canadian National Railway yard and to the dock. A tank and pump house has been built at the reservoir, and another at the end of the 10-inch main. The latter will be connected to the dock and elevator by one 8-inch pipe, and to the Canadian National Railway by another 8-inch pipe. Arrangements may be made in the future to supply the townsite from the same tank. Later on a water supply may be brought from the Churchill River, the intake being eight miles upstream and beyond the reach of the tide; the pipes will be laid in the bed of the river to prevent freezing. Fresh water is available to shipping on the wharf. Pending the completion of the port facilities, settlement of private individuals at Churchill was not permitted. In the meantime, however, the Manitoba Government has been actively engaged in establishing the municipal functions and amenities, the town plan prepared providing for broad streets and avenues with ample space for the parking of automobiles. The site selected for the municipal building (townhall) faces the broad central "Hudson Square." Close by, there are sites for hotels, departmental stores and banks, and at a greater distance blocks of land intended as sites for apartment buildings. The central square bears the name of the English sea captain who discovered Hudson Bay.

The traffic ways round the square are 80 feet in width, there being in the centre a parkway 140 feet in width and 700 feet long. All streets, parks and squares will be named after early explorers and heroes in Canada's romantic history. The Avenue la Vérandrye, leading seaward and partly encircling the proposed initial development, is a thoroughfare 100 feet in width. Kelsey Boulevard, on which the railway station is built, is even wider, providing a street 150 feet in width, leading to the docks, grain elevator, warehouses and industrial quarter. The residential streets, 70 feet in width, provided in the initial townplan are named Franklin, Selkirk and Thompson. Suitable locations are set aside for garage and service stations.

Ownership of the townsite is vested in the Manitoba Government and no land is to be sold, building sites being disposed of on 50-year leases, the terms of which will be subject to revision every five years. The townsite is located about one and a half miles from Cape Merry, the point at the end of the peninsula between Churchill Harbor and the open waters of Hudson Bay. Between the townsite and Cape Merry are located the railway terminals, grain elevator, warehouses and docks.

Navigation Conditions

From records available for the period 1824 to 1894, it appears that the earliest date on which Churchill Harbor was frozen over was 1st November and the latest 4th December. During the years 1920-28 inclusive, the harbor was frozen over on 17th November, 10th November, 15th November, 16th November, 16th November, 13th November, 15th November, 17th November and 4th December respectively. It would thus appear that there is little danger of shipping being ice-bound at Churchill before November. The harbor is always clear of ice in the spring long before the Strait is open.

The season of navigation in the straits and bay is probably from July 25 to October 31.

The records of the Hudson Strait Expedition, which investigated ice and weather conditions in the approaches to Hudson Bay in 1927 and 1928, suggest that in the former year the strait was clear of ice early in August. At the end of that season no ice was seen in the strait until 16th November, when floe ice was observed five miles from Nottingham Island, at the west end of the strait. At the east or ocean end of the strait ice was first reported on 30th November. In 1928 the strait was practically clear of ice at Nottingham Island on 11th July and at the east end of the strait on 24th July. Ice was first reported at Nottingham Island on 15th November and at the east end of the strait on 9th December. Thus it will be seen that in the autumn the strait

(Continued on page 10)

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Few Kidd Recommendations Meet Government's Approval

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—The British Columbia government has no intention of adopting all the recommendations contained in the Kidd report, but it has no intention of ignoring them and much of the advice will undoubtedly be carried out.

The government, for instance, will endeavor to curtail its departmental expenditure to some extent, but it regards the proposed slashing of the budget by $6,000,000 as impossible of execution and will not even attempt it.

The government will apparently pay little heed to the recommendation that the P. G. E. Railway be scrapped at the end of nine months provided no sale is made in the meantime. Vested interests in P. G. E. territory will prevent that, according to ministers.

One of the suggestions in the Kidd report seems to have aroused considerable antagonism in the government. This referred to the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor in exercising restraint on expenses. This plan is regarded as unconstitutional by the government and will not be entertained.

The government will not adopt the recommendation for immediate stoppage of public works, either. Proposed shutdown of the University of British Columbia next year has also met with considerable objection and there does not seem much chance of this being carried out. Nor will the government take steps to close B. C. House in London.

No particular objection has so far been made to the suggestion that the cabinet be reduced to six members and the legislature to 28 members, although to carry this out will involve political considerations of considerable magnitude.

The outspoken denunciation of party politics and patronage contained in the report have so far met with silence from members of the government, although several coast newspapers have accepted this as an argument in favor of coalition government, which has numerous influential supporters.

Provincial Deficit in B. C. In 18 Out of 21 Years

In only three of the 19 years from 1912 to 1931 was the British Columbia Minister of Finance able to show a surplus in his budget and with large deficits expected for 1932 and 1933 the total deficit over the period will be about $50,000,000, it is estimated by the Kidd Commission. In only four years were deficits less than a million dollars and in six years they were over $3,000,000. In addition the estimated deficit for 1932 is $6,500,000 and for 1933 over $3,000,000.

Although the excess of expenditures over income is so outstanding that it requires more than ordinary comment, nothing further than the usual criticism from political opponents of the government then in office has been forthcoming at the introduction of each annual budget, according to the report. "No alarm has arisen and no concerted or sustained effort has been made to bring our public expenditures within the limits of our income," the report adds.

Criticism is levelled against all governments that have been in power in their prodigality in making expenditure on new public works in newly settled districts without making any effort to direct settlers to other districts where there was ample room and where roads and schools had already been installed. Roads, schools, and other amenities of modern civilization were undertaken in advance of existing requirements and in face of a great reduction in anticipated immigration through quota systems and an apparent decrease in the number of Europeans desirous of emigrating.

B. C. Provincial Finances

Year	Revenues $	Expenditures $	Surplus + or Deficit − $
1912 ...	10,745,708	11,189,024	—443,315
1913 ...	12,510,215	15,412,322	—2,902,106
1914 ...	10,479,258	15,762,912	—5,283,653
1915 ...	7,974,496	11,942,667	—3,968,170
1916 ...	6,291,693	9,880,662	—3,588,068
1917 ...	6,906,783	9,079,317	—2,172,534
1918 ...	8,882,846	8,073,565	+809,280
1919 ...	10,931,279	12,112,285	—1,181,006
1920 ...	13,861,602	13,510,271	+351,330
1921 ...	14,998,969	17,889,007	—2,890,038
1922 ...	16,371,294	19,612,087	—3,240,792
1923 ...	18,137,096	19,617,660	—1,480,563
1924 ...	19,019,842	20,858,403	—1,838,561
1925 ...	19,460,989	21,307,394	—1,846,405
1926 ...	22,267,242	22,166,449	+100,793
1927 ...	22,121,906	22,381,921	—260,014
1928 ...	22,783,052	23,506,281	—723,228
1929 ...	22,879,476	26,294,381	—3,414,904
1930 ...	26,957,811	27,093,240	—135,428
1931 ...	24,869,328	29,688,589	—4,819,261
Total			—40,188,955

KIDD FINDINGS AFFECT INSURANCE

Revision of Succession Duty Clause Suggested By Kidd Committee

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—Increase in succession duties is one of the recommendations of the Kidd committee, which has completed its investigation of British Columbia's economic status.

"We find that in practically every case the rates in British Columbia are substantially lower than those elsewhere in the Dominion," reports the committee. "We are of opinion that these duties can be substantially increased, especially in the cases of large estates passing to collateral relations and strangers, and still be on a lower scale than the rates in other provinces, and very much lower than those prevailing in Great Britain.

"By an amendment passed in 1930, all insurance moneys left to a preferred beneficiary were made exempt from succession duties. We strongly disapprove of this, and recommend that the act be changed so that all insurance moneys in excess of $30,000, even if they are payable to a preferred beneficiary, shall be deemed to be part of the deceased's estate for the purpose of computing succession duties. As the first $20,000 of a deceased's estate is free of succession duty, it follows that what we are recommending is really an exemption of $50,000, which we think is ample."

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Utilities and Transportation

NEW DEAL PENDS FOR PURCHASING P. G. E. RAILWAY

B. C. Govt. Plans to Ignore Kidd Committee Suggestions

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—A new deal is pending for sale of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and the prospective purchasers have been conducting an examination into the assets of the property with a view to early purchase, it is reported in well informed circles.

Meanwhile the provincial government plans to ignore the Kidd committee's recommendation that the railway be shut down after nine months if the road has not been disposed of in that period. The original draft of the report advocated immediate scrapping of the line, but this was later modified.

Cost is $68,000,000

According to the Kidd report, the P. G. E. has cost the province a total of $68,344,148 up to the end of 1931, including deficits on operating account alone of $5,386,000. No provision has been made in the annual reports for depreciation, replacements and renewals being charged to operating account.

"It is obvious," says the report, "that all moneys advanced by the government must be regarded as irrecoverable."

The line, it adds, can not serve the purpose for which it is intended until it connects Vancouver with the Peace River lands, instead of stopping at Squamish at one end and Quesnel at the other.

"However desirable the completion of this railway may be, we are of opinion that the financial position of the province will for many years be such that it will be quite beyond its power to continue the operation of this railway, much less to undertake betterments of extensions, and that these must be left to private enterprise.

"We therefore recommend:

"(a) That the province make no betterments or other capital expenditures on the existing line nor any extensions thereto;

"(b) That every effort be made to sell or otherwise dispose of the railway on terms which will not add to the liabilities already incurred;

"(c) That unless such a disposition can be made in the near future, not exceeding nine months, its operations be discontinued, and that in the meantime operating expenses be reduced to a minimum."

CALGARY POWER EARNINGS HOLD ON 1931 BASIS

Report Company Negotiates to Purchase Civic Utility Systems

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Earnings of Calgary Power Co. during the current year compare favorably with those of last year. Conditions in the territory served have been relatively satisfactory due to fair crops; power distributed in the smaller centres has been well maintained and industrial load has shown little decline from last year.

Few extensions to existing transmission lines have been made; the company, in fact, is consolidating its position after some years of substantial expansion. Dividends on the preferred and common stocks have been maintained at the regular rate; earnings in 1931 were equal to $7.15 a share compared with dividend requirements of $6 a share on the common.

May Buy Civic System

Reports from Calgary state that the company and the city are conducting negotiations for the purchase of the municipal light and street railway departments. A price of $7,000,000 is mentioned. Inquiries at the head office of the power company in Montreal elicit no details of the supposed negotiations.

Calgary Power has supplied the City of Calgary with its power needs for many years. The civic light utility, it is stated, has been accumulating a profit for several years though the street railway earnings have not been satisfactory during 1932.

'Varsity Grant Impossible Says Kidd Commission

Concerning the University of British Columbia, the Kidd report says: "The estimates of provincial expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1933, include a grant of $250,000 for the University which in our opinion the government will be unable to continue next year. What effect the discontinuance of this grant will have on its ability to maintain its existence, we cannot say without an examination of the affairs of the University, which is outside the scope of our enquiry. Should it eventually be found that the financial resources of the University are so meagre as to impair its efficiency, the question will have to be considered whether it may not be in the best interests of higher education to close the University and rely on the proposal contained elsewhere to establish scholarships to furnish the means of attending a university elsewhere in the Dominion."

Diversified Stand. Securities is Surrendering Its Charter

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Application has been made to the Quebec Government by Diversified Standard Securities for leave to surrender its charter. It will be recalled that a proposal was put before the shareholders of this concern, whereby the assets and undertaking were sold to the Consolidated Diversified Standard Securities. The scheme was approved by the shareholders.

Montreal Stock Exchange Lifts Price Bros. Minimum

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—With the removal of the minimum prices of Price Bros. and Co. common and preferred stocks, the Montreal Stock Exchange is now without any of the restrictions that came into effect after England went off the gold standard. The opening offering price on the common was 23, but there were no takers at that level.

Central Electric Station Output Drops for July

Production Lowest Since July, 1927 — Ontario Continues to Set Pace—Exports of Energy Less Than Half of That Reported in 1931

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Further recession in the demand for electrical energy is seen in the report of central electrical stations for July, when production was the lowest of any month since 1927.

Returns compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show an output in July, 1932, of 1,157,845,000 kw.h. This compares with 1,200,498,000 kw.h. in the preceding month and with 1,251,322,000 kw.h. for July last year.

Cumulative production for the first seven months of 1932 totalled 9,105,444,000 kw.h. as against 9,563,292,000 kw.h. for the corresponding months of 1931, a decrease of 457,848,000 kw.h.

Maritime Output Easier

Trend of production in the Maritime Provinces took an adverse turn in July, output dropping to 39,899,000 kw.h., compared to 47,894,000 kw.h. in June, 1932 and 50,712,000 kw.h. in July, 1931. This is taken to indicate a slowing up in pulp and paper operations which account for a substantial proportion of the total output in that area.

Since the beginning of the current year, the Maritime central electric stations have reported an output of 332,099,000 kw.h. This compares with 318,803,000 kw.h. for the first seven months of 1931.

Quebec Holds Up

Quebec stations continue to hold their own in a satisfactory manner, though output is on a lower scale, production in July having amounted to 606,872,000 kw.h., as against 620,634,000 kw.h. for the same month last year.

Cumulative returns for this province record an output of 4,720,444,000 kw.h. in the initial seven months of this year. For the same period in 1931, production amounted to 4,784,759,000 kw.h. or about 65,000,000 kw.h. more than this year.

Ontario Load Lighter

Ontario continues to report a steady drop in central electric station output. July returns showed a production of 317,815,000 kw.h., as against 325,476,000 kw.h. in the preceding month and with 369,294,000 kw.h. for July last year.

For the seven months January-July this year Ontario stations produced 2,482,024,000 kw.h., compared to 2,902,150,000 kw.h. for the corresponding period of 1931.

There was a seasonal drop in the station output in the Prairie Provinces, the report showing a production in July of 81,519,000 kw.h. This compares with 83,542,000 kw.h. in the preceding month and with 89,502,000 kw.h. for July last year.

Returns for the seven months indicate an output of 716,759,000 kw.h. as against 694,567,000 kw.h. for the same period last year.

The figures quoted above, except for the grand totals, only apply to electrical energy generated by water power. The Prairie Provinces also derive power from fuel stations, output from this source in July having totalled 11,986,000 kw.h. and for the seven months 102,605,000 kw.h. For July last year fuel plants produced 12,297,000 kw.h. and for the seven months 102,054,000 kw.h.

British Columbia's water power stations reported an output in July last of 88,766,000 kw.h. as against 89,502,000 kw.h. for the same month in 1931.

Cumulative production this year amounted to 667,276,000 kw.h., compared with 688,631 kw.h. in the first seven months of 1931.

There was in addition a small output from fuel stations, other than those located in the Prairie Provinces, amounting to 10,898,000 kw.h. in July, 1932, as against 8,403,000 kw.h. for the same month last year. Production of these plants for the first seven months of 1931 totalled 84,236,000 kw.h., compared to 70,239,000 kw.h. in the same period of last year.

Exports Down Sharply

The most striking feature of the central electric station reports this year has been the heavy decline in exports of power from Canada to the United States. Exports in July 1932 totalled only 58,842,000 kw.h., the lowest monthly total for several years. For the January-July period of 1932 exports aggregated 399,645,000 kw.h. For the same period last year exports reached 804,032,000 kw.h., or more than double those recorded for 1932.

CANADIAN PACIFIC PLACE ON MARKET TEN YEAR BONDS

Sell Balance of Issue Brought Out Last Spring

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Unsold balance of the Canadian Pacific Railway convertible 10-year 6 per cent collateral trust bonds, offered earlier in the year, have been put on the market by a syndicate comprising The National City Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., and Wood, Gundy & Co. The present issue amounts to $2,500,000 and is being offered to the public at 101 and interest, to yield 5.86 per cent.

It is reported that the offering met with a ready response both in New York and Canada and that the issue was cleaned up.

Originally this issue of convertible bonds, amounting in all to $12,500,000, was brought out in March last by a syndicate headed by the Bank of Montreal. The offering price was 100 and accrued interest. Marketing conditions at the time were unfavorable and the books were closed before the entire issue had been sold.

These bonds are convertible into shares of the ordinary capital stock of the company in the ratio of four shares for each $100 principal amount of bonds. Principal and interest are payable in Canadian funds only and are secured by 4 per cent consolidated debenture stock in the ratio of not less than $136 principal amount of the debenture stock to each $100 principal amount of the convertible bonds.

These bonds have priority over the preference and ordinary stock.

Public Utility Earnings

Brazilian Traction

July:	1932 $	1931 $	Decrease $
Gross earn.	2,695,141	3,075,485	380,344
Oper. exp..	1,079,050	1,192,423	113,373
Net earn...	1,616,091	1,883,062	266,971
Seven Months:			
Gross earn.	18,118,899	21,842,358	3,723,459
Net earn...	10,541,737	13,194,373	2,652,636

Jamaica Public Service

July:	1932	1931
Gross earnings	$63,352	$63,820
Net earnings	26,025	23,862
Surplus after charges	16,697	14,458
12 Months:		
Gross earnings	$798,172	$840,314
Net earnings	316,320	347,087
Surplus after charges	207,968	233,369

The above figures converted from £ sterling at the rate of $4.86-2/3 to £1.

Mexico Tramways, Light and Power Group of Companies

Mexico Tramways & Subsidiaries July	1932 Pesos	1931 Pesos	Decr. Pesos
Gross earn. .	251,790	787,420	535,630
Oper. & depr. exp.	592,940	854,350	261,410
Net earn....	*341,150	*66,930	274,220
Aggre. gross from Jan. 1	4,594,710	5,403,970	809,260
Aggre. net from Jan. 1	*1,360,040	*582,150	777,890
Mexican L. & P. & Subsidiaries			
Gross earn. .	2,076,810	1,929,970	†146,840
Oper. & depr. exp.	1,436,930	1,237,630	†199,300
Net earn. ..	639,880	692,340	52,460
Aggre. gross from Jan. 1	14,887,230	14,016,225	†871,005
Aggre. net from Jan. 1	5,403,460	6,177,090	773,630

*Deficit. †Increase.

The earnings of the Mexico Tramways Co. were adversely affected by a strike on the system lasting from June 25 to July 19.

Jamaica Public Service

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Gross earnings	$798,172	$840,314
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W. Kootenay Power Sales Show Gain

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — With July power sales of West Kootenay Power and Light Co. showing an improvement, prospects for increased activity in operations of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada bear favorably on the outlook of the utility company. West Kootenay's chief outlet for power is the parent company, Consolidated Smelters, though energy is also distributed throughout central southern British Columbia.

Earnings during the current year are reported to have fallen below those of last year but are still ample to cover bond interest requirements. In 1931 net earnings totalled $1,845,972 and interest, after depreciation, was covered 3.81 times.

Last year a dividend of 12 per cent was paid on the common stock, all of which is held by the parent organization. Details of disbursements are not made public until the annual report is released.

National Car Claim Netted About $300,000

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Though the financial statement of National Steel Car Corp. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, did not give details of the amount of its reparations award, indications are that after all expenses in connection therewith, the sum received was in the neighborhood of $300,000.

From reliable sources it is stated that the company's net operating loss for the year was around $250,000. Since the report showed net earnings of $59,483—a sum which included the reparations award less incidental expenses—a net payment of around $300,000 is estimated.

The operating loss reported by National Steel Car was not surprising in view of the fact that no car equipment orders were received from the railroads last year. What sales were made were primarily to the automotive industry; a division of operations which is fairly busy at the present time. Since the beginning of July the company has gone into production on additional automobile parts; it is understood that a contract has been completed with the Ford Co. of Canada for the supply of frames.

Those close to the company are somewhat sceptical of the rumors regarding Russian orders for rolling stock. The question of shipping costs and credits are two factors which make for difficulty in business of this nature.

Viau Biscuit Corp. to Purchase Preferred

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Supplementary letters patent have been issued to the Viau Biscuit Corp. amending the original letters patent having to do with the preference shares. The amendment provides that Viau Biscuit has the right to purchase the whole or part of its first and second preference shares at any price which may be less than $115 a share plus accrued and unpaid dividends to the date of purchase. The preference shares so purchased are to be considered as redeemed.

HOME OIL ENTERS B. C. MINING FIELD, BUYS GOLD GROUPS

Finances Weak But Stock Treasury Strong—Price Improves

Col. Nelson Spencer, president of Home Oil Co., has announced that control has been acquired of the Pioneer Extension Gold Mines, owning a group of claims adjoining the Pioneer Gold Mines of B. C., in the Bridge River area. It was also announced that controlling interest had been purchased in the Placer Engineers Ltd., which has been conducting exploratory work on placer gold leases covering a portion of a buried channel of Four Mile Creek, in the Keithley area of the Cariboo mining division.

The Pioneer Extension property consists of 32 claims, 24 of which are Crown granted and it also holds an option on the President group of 8 claims. Particular interest centres on the new acquisition owning to progress being made at the Pioneer Gold Mines property where milling operations are being stepped up this month from 100 tons daily to 300 tons daily. This property is now second only to the Premier Gold Mines as the largest gold producer in British Columbia.

At the annual meeting of the company last April shareholders were advised that negotiations were on for the purchase of the Pioneer Extension property. The declining production from the company's Turner Valley wells and the conservation measures in effect making for further reductions in production and income prompted officials to look about in an effort to perpetuate the income of the company.

According to the financial statements of the company on December 31, 1931, the current assets were $36,203 as against current liabilities of $6,730. Details respecting costs of the mining acquisitions have not been given shareholders and there is some speculation among them as to how the company intends to finance the development of these mining properties. The capital structure of the company, consisting of 3,000,000 shares of no par value, of which 880,000 shares are issued, lends itself to the sale of treasury shares. At the present time its shares are selling at 70 cents each, an increase from 15 cents in April last. This compares with a high of $29 per share in 1929.

Reno Reports Mill to Start Next October

At the annual meeting of shareholders of Reno Gold Mines held in Vancouver, August 30, 1932, O. C. Thompson, managing director of the company, reported that the Motherlode mill, acquired last spring after the destruction of the company's mill, was being rehabilitated for treating 100 tons daily and would be in production in October.

The Motherlode and Nugget claims near Nelson, B.C., together with the mill were purchased at a cost of $33,000 and since that time work has been pressed toward consolidating these claims with the Reno claims. The Motherlode mill is being connected with an aerial tramway 12,600 feet long to the Reno claims at 3,000 ft. higher elevation. Simultaneously the Motherlode and Nugget claims are being further examined to determine their potentialities. It is reported that there are about 40,000 tons of commercial or in these old workings and prospects for more at depth.

A new 800 h.p. hydro-electric plant is under construction on Sheep Creek to serve the new mill, thereby cutting the power costs very materially from the Diesel engine power previously used.

A settlement with the insurance companies has been made, Reno obtaining $76,702 for the physical losses and $90,000 for loss of use and occupancy.

Mr. Thompson reviewed mining operations as follows:

"The No. 5 tunnel has been extended a distance of 1,588 feet and the face is in a good grade of ore. The ore shoot is exposed for 304 feet with an average value of 1.97 ounces of gold to the ton. Extension of this tunnel will cut wider and richer ore shoots which are exposed in the No. 3 and No. 4 levels. The work thus far, Mr. Thompson told the meeting, assures 100,000 tons of ore, which is approximately four years' run of the mill at 75 tons a day.

"It is intended eventually to increase this tonnage. On account of the ore in the No. 5 tunnel being better and wider than in other parts of the mine, this is taken as an indication richer and wider ore will be found on still lower levels as development proceeds."

McLeod River Mining Starts Dredging Work

After months of delay the 80,000 cu. yd. dredge of the McLeod River Mining Corp. was started on September 7 at the company's property on the McLeod River near Peers, Alberta. The commencement of gold dredging operations by this company is of particular interest as it is the first metal mining to be undertaken on a commercial scale in the province.

The dredge is powered by a 600 h.p. Diesel-electric unit situated on the shore of the river. Cables connect the power plant with the eleven individual motors operating the dredge.

An experienced dredge master was recently employed to supervise the plant and it is anticipated that dredging will continue throughout the winter months except for January, which period will be devoted to repairs and adjustments.

Jamaica Public Service Reports Net Income Higher

MONTREAL.—Jamaica Public Service Ltd. reports a slight decline in gross, but an increase in surplus earnings for July last. Gross revenue totalled $63,352, as against $63,820 for the same month last year. After taking care of senior charges net earnings for July, 1932, totalled $26,025, while the surplus after charges was $16,697. For July, 1931, net earnings amounted to $23,862 and surplus $14,458.

Cumulative returns for the 12 months ended July, 1932, show gross earnings of $798,172, net earnings $316,320, and surplus after charges $207,968. For the preceding fiscal year gross totalled $840,314, net $347,087 and surplus $233,369.

These figures have been converted from the £ sterling at the rate of $4.86 2/3 to the pound.

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RETAIL BUSINESS OF REGINA, SASK. TOTALS $32,000,000

Chain and Department Stores Have Strong Representation

Regina's department and general stores do a larger proportion of the total retail business of the city than those in any other city yet covered by reports of the Census of Retail Merchandising and Service Establishments. With $10,431,300 out of a total $30,172,500 retail business done in 1930, department stores did 34.5 per cent of the business as compared with 30.4 per cent done in Toronto, the previous high point.

Total retail business of the city in 1930 amounted to more than $32 millions, of which 496 retail stores did $30 millions and 210 service establishments had receipts of over $2 millions. There were 3,042 employees in the retail stores who received $3,700,000 in salaries and wages and 778 employees of service establishments whose wages totalled $770,000.

In the retail stores section, the general merchandise group did the largest volume of business with $11,334,500 and also had the greatest number of employees with 1,082. Salaries and wages also led other groups with $1,253,300. There were 29 stores in this group, 19 of which were department and general stores, 4 dry goods stores, 4 small general stores and 2 variety, 5 and 10 and to-a-dollar stores.

The automotive group takes second place with total sales of $3,465,500, of which $2,412,900 was from sales of motor vehicles and accessories. Employees numbered 335 in 43 establishments and they received $515,900 in salaries and wages.

Food stores, which lead in number of stores, are in third place in total value of sales with $3,197,000. There were 269 employees in the 155 stores in 1930 and they received $232,400 in salaries and wages.

Over 35 per cent of the retail business done in the city in 1930 was transacted through units of sectional and national chains, according to the report. Local chains took a further 15.5 per cent of the total sales and independents in voluntary buying groups 1.5 per cent, leaving 47 per cent for independent stores.

Amusements Lead

Revenue from amusements tops the list among the principal service groups in Regina with receipts of $735,600, followed by domestic service with $554,200 and personal service with $262,000. Domestic service leads in number of employees with 248, followed by amusements with 161.

Figures for hotel operations were also secured in connection with the Census, the 16 hotels in Regina reporting 1,250 guest rooms, 387 employees and salaries and wages of $376,507. Total receipts amounted to $1,020,307, made up as follows: rooms $417,407; meals $438,776; other sources $164,124.

Principal statistics of retail establishments and service groups are as follows:

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RETAIL MERCHANDISING GROUPS IN REGINA

	No. of stores	No. of employees*	Salaries & wages $	Net Sales† (1930) $	Stocks on hand, end of year (at cost) $
Automotive	43	333	515,900	3,465,500	331,500
Food	155	269	232,400	3,197,000	202,800
General merchandise	29	1,082	1,253,300	11,334,500	2,055,200
Apparel	49	159	213,900	1,698,200	599,600
Lumber	32	204	348,200	2,147,500	410,800
Furniture	7	37	47,800	270,600	67,900
Restaurant	44	362	305,600	2,479,200	41,400
All other	137	596	787,600	5,580,000	1,025,500
	496	3,042	3,704,700	‡30,172,500	4,734,200

*The number of employees includes those working both full time and part time and also proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary, therefore, the amount of salaries and wages represents the total wages bill. The figures given do not provide a basis for correctly computing average wages, average sales per employee or rate of stock turn. In later reports the data will be presented in greater detail and more accurate computations may be made.

† Included in these figures is $166,400 which represents service receipts in merchandising establishments.

‡ To these sales may be added $83,100 retail sales made by wholesalers in Regina.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL SERVICE GROUPS IN REGINA

	No. of stores	No. of employees*	Salaries & wages $	Receipts† (1930) $	Stocks on hand, end of year (at cost) $
Amusements	18	161	168,800	735,600	2,700
Cartage and storage	9	74	83,700	206,700	200
Domestic service	39	248	223,500	554,200	3,800
Personal services	49	118	105,100	262,000	2,200
Photography	8	17	15,900	55,400	4,300
Repair shops	65	54	59,400	226,700	27,200
Transportation	8	60	53,700	119,400	....
All other	14	46	59,200	200,500	9,800
	210	778	769,300	2,360,500	50,200

* See above.

† Included in these figures is $81,400 which represents merchandise sales in service establishments.

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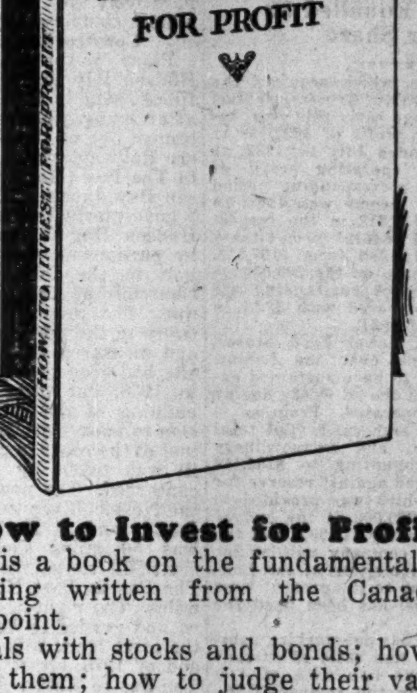
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News of Investment Markets

DOMINION GLASS REDEEMS BONDS FOR SINKING FUND

Balance of Funded Debt Matures Middle of Next Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Dominion Glass Co. has drawn for redemption $76,600 par value of its 6 per cent first mortgage bonds due June 2, 1933, on account of sinking fund. A premium of 10 per cent is being paid on the redemptions.

At the end of last year Dominion Glass had outstanding $544,500 of first mortgage bonds. The present redemption will reduce the amount to $467,900.

On June 1 next capitalization of Dominion Glass will consist only of $2,600,000 of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock and $4,250,000 of common stock. The bond issue of $2,000,000 brought out in 1913 will then have been retired. In view of the strong cash position of the company it is unlikely that any financing will be undertaken to clear up the balance of the bonds at maturity.

Strengthen Capital Stock

Redemption of the present lot of bonds will make for an improvement in the income account position as affecting the capital stock. In the year ended September 30, 1931, bond interest charges totalled $34,860. The amount so distributed in 1932 will be appreciably less, while the income account for 1933 will only show interest charges for three-quarters of the year.

Little information is available as to the trend of earnings during the current year ended this month. Plant operations are known to have been somewhat less than last year which is likely to be reflected in earning power. Income in the 12 months ended September, 1931, totalled $409,355 after all charges, including reserve for bad debts, depreciation, etc. After bond interest charges, balance amounted to $374,495, which was equivalent to $14.40 a share on the preferred and $4.53 on the common. The former carries a cumulative dividend rate of $7, while the latter is on a $7 basis.

Metropolitan Bldg. Interest Earned 2.13 Times

Income of Metropolitan Building Ltd., Toronto, dropped to $247,087 in the year ended July 15, 1932, from $268,844 the previous year, while operating expenses and fixed charges were reduced to $116,458 from $120,192. Net earnings available for first mortgage bond interest of $62,794 are shown at $133,795 so that first mortgage interest was earned 2.13 times as compared with 2.32 times in 1931 and 2.59 times in 1930.

During the past year $29,400 of the 7 per cent first mortgage bonds were retired leaving $885,600 outstanding of an original issue of $1,025,000 which matures July 15, 1942. Land and building are valued at $1,674,078. The face value of first mortgage bonds outstanding amounts to 52.9 per cent of this value. Net tangible assets or the value placed on fixed assets plus working capital is reported at $1,842,516 or $2,079 per $1,000 first mortgage bond. Working capital would be $168,438.

The company also has outstanding $382,000 of 7 per cent general mortgage bonds, series B, due in 1941 and $300,600 of common stock. The original amount of general mortgage bonds outstanding was $515,000 issued in two series of which series A amounting to $126,000 has been retired, as well as $7,000 of series B bonds.

DODGE MFG. GAINS NEW SUBSIDIARY

Buys Control of Canadian Mead-Morrison—Adds to Facilities

Dodge Manufacturing Co. has just acquired control of the Canadian Mead-Morrison Co. which has a plant on the canal at Welland, Ont. This plant includes a large structural steel shop, dry dock, machine shop, foundry and pattern shop on a 10 acre site. The acquired company is stated to hold valuable patents and produces coal bridges, coal handling equipment, dredges, scows, material handling plants, steam and electric hoists, buckets and derricks. The acquisition gives Dodge Manufacturing additional facilities for production of heavy type mining equipment.

Purchase of control of Canadian Mead-Morrison Co. does not involve any new financing by Dodge Manufacturing Co. it is stated. Operations of the two companies will be consolidated and head office for both companies will be located at the Dodge head office in Toronto. T. A. McAuley, president and managing director of Dodge Manufacturing Co. has been elected president of Canadian Mead-Morrison Co.

Operations of Dodge Manufacturing Co. in the current year are understood to have been on about the same level as in 1931. Certain savings will be possible through acquisition of Canadian Mead-Morrison Co. and these would be effective in the latter half of the current fiscal year which ends January 31, 1933. Dodge Manufacturing Co. produces power transmission machinery, elevating and conveying equipment, materials handling equipment and special mining machinery. In the year ended January 31, 1932, the company had an operating loss of $31,766.

Bond Sales

TOWN OF BARRIE, ONT.

Dyment, Anderson & Co. was awarded $61,550 6 per cent installment debentures of the Town of Barrie, Ont. at 102.25. Four blocks of debentures were offered of which $33,246 maturing in 20-installments and $16,000 in 15-installments are guaranteed by the County of Simcoe and $7,500 20-installments and $4,804 15-installments do not carry the county guarantee.

Bids for the issue are reported as follows:

Dyment, Anderson & Co.	102.25
Wood, Gundy & Co.*	102.09
H. R. Bain & Co.	102.03
Gairdner & Co.*	101.866
Stewart, Scully & Co.	101.86
C. H. Burgess & Co.	101.60
J. L. Graham & Co.	101.577
Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	101.314
Dominion Securities Corp.	101.179
Harris, MacKeen & Co.	101.13
A. E. Ames & Co.	100.87
R. A. Daly & Co.	100.54
Forgie & Co.	100.31
Matthews & Co.	99.77

*Guaranteed bonds only.

Montreal Stock Exchange Reflects Better Sentiment

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Substantial advance in security values on the Montreal Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb Market of late, has brought in its wake a better feeling in financial circles. Though there are many who hold to the opinion that the market has moved ahead too fast, there are others, and probably in the majority, who see in the upward move the placing of securities on a basis more in line with their actual equity and earning power.

St. James Street is elated over the renewed activity in trading. The number of shares traded on the two exchanges has increased to a point where brokers are now showing black instead of red figures in their books. Quite a number have had to add to their staff in order to take care of the larger volume of business. The improvement has been so marked, in fact, that one member of the Montreal Stock Exchange paid a bonus to his employees on last month's business.

Shawinigan, Montreal Power, Canadian Pacific, National Breweries, Quebec Power are a few of the stocks which have scored substantial advances. There are few issues on the board which have not shown a gain of one or more points; all of which has strengthened the feeling that the long waited turn has taken place and that the stock market is only anticipating a change for better in the business and industrial situation.

Consumers' Gas Sales are Higher Net Little Lower

Record gas sales by Consumers' Gas Co. in the fiscal year ending September 30, are expected by officials on the basis of actual results to August 31.

A slight decrease in dollar revenue may be shown because prices were reduced five cents per thousand cubic feet in 1931 but the special surplus account will have a balance after payment of dividends and the statutory allowances for maintenance and depreciation of plant and equipment.

Higher customs duties on bituminous coal, of which the company uses 300,000 tons annually, as well as increases in other Dominion, and provincial and municipal taxes added materially to operating expenses soon after the last reduction in the price of gas. But internal economies effected should enable the company to maintain a surplus in the special account without any upward revision in the rates.

In the winter of 1931-32 sales of coke and other residuals were well maintained while sales of stoves, refrigerators and other appliances declined.

REPORT SHOWS REVENUES DOWN FOR PROVINCES

Dominion Bureau Gives Provincial Statistics For 1930 and 1931

Decrease in total provincial revenues of $9,011,430 in the fiscal years ended 1931 as compared with current revenues in 1930 and increase in total provincial expenditures to $190,754,202 from $184,804,203 is shown in the annual summary of financial statistics of the provincial government just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The report consists of seven main tables showing total ordinary and per capita revenues and expenditures for each province; principal items of taxation revenue and other leading sources of revenue; chief classes of expenditure; bonded debt, direct and indirect liabilities and sinking funds and assets.

Total ordinary revenues for all provinces in 1931 and 1930 classified broadly as to source offer an interesting comparison:

Source of Ordinary Revenue	1931 $	1930 $
Corporation & land taxes	26,113,237	26,553,017
Succession duties	18,650,659	20,296,757
Motor vehicles	19,952,575	20,321,307
Gasoline tax	23,859,067	20,956,590
Amusements & race tracks	3,974,900	4,771,468
Dominion subsidies	16,644,942	16,664,970
Liquor control	32,128,693	33,248,056
Interest	5,161,342	5,852,683
Legal fees and fines	5,650,677	7,327,178
Pub. utilities & enterprises	3,685,602	4,375,197
Forests, timber	10,284,293	10,578,338
Mines & mining	3,071,439	3,379,311

Expenditures of all the provincial governments in the fiscal year ended in 1931 show increases in most classifications and are listed as follows:

Principal Expenditures	1931 $	1930 $
Legislation	2,835,041	3,354,140
Civil govt.	12,128,674	11,169,480
Interest	36,748,366	35,186,305
Sinking funds	4,725,131	4,206,977
Public buildings roads and works	36,707,703	37,564,724
Education	34,487,613	33,245,544
Agriculture	6,360,677	5,526,928
Forests, timber & woods	5,556,188	4,714,052
Legal administration	10,228,957	10,707,268
Mothers' allowances	4,129,863	3,555,422
Legal administration		
Old age pensions	5,136,294	4,043,982
Colonization	765,954	823,241
Health & sanitation	2,654,737	2,332,983
Hospitals	12,782,486	14,039,626
Charities	1,743,404	1,615,389
Correctional Institutions	1,615,266	2,282,923

The bonded debt of all the provinces increased by $97,504,260 in 1931 over the 1930 total while treasury bills, or short term financing, increased by $14,791,747. Direct liabilities which include funded debt and current and floating liabilities increased by $135,675,592 to $1,276,629,288 while indirect liabilities, representing guarantees on railway or municipal bonds, increased to $210,668,231 from $207,439,645. Assets of the provinces increased to $1,490,137,955 from $1,261,373,492.

Form Harrison & Co.

Formation of Harrison & Co., which will conduct a general investment business dealing primarily in government and municipal bonds, is announced by T. R. Harrison, W. T. Bartlett and A. B. Cayley. Office of the new firm will be in the Canada Permanent Building, Toronto. Members of the firm were formerly connected with Wood, Gundy & Co.

FLOUR EXPORTS FOR JUNE LAST MOVE FORWARD

Milling Companies Close Year With Lower Sales But Outlook Fair

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Exports of Canadian flour in June totalled 570,861 barrels, the highest figure to be recorded in any one month since December, 1930. Exports in the same month last year were 490,294 barrels and in May 1932 totalled 461,867 barrels.

Production in June also reached a new high level for the year, though this can be attributed to a seasonal trend. Output of flour mills was 1,151,286 barrels compared with 1,121,115 in June, 1931 and plant operations were conducted at 43 per cent of capacity.

Decline in Crop Year

Indications are, however, that production and exports in the crop year ended July 31 fell below last year's figures though records for July are not yet available. In the eleven months ended June 30, 1932, total production amounted to 13,448,604 barrels which compared with 15,921,926 barrels for the 12 months ended July 31, 1931.

In exports, which are of vital importance to the milling industry, a similar outlook prevails. For the 11 months to June 30 total exports were 4,957,215 barrels which in turn compares with exports of 6,701,633 barrels in the 12 month period ended July 31, 1931.

Positions Are Strengthened

Though operations of flour milling companies in the last crop year were therefore conducted on a lower basis than in the previous period, financial positions of the various companies is understood to have been improved. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., for instance, will show some betterment in the year ended August 31 in contrast with the operating deficit of $935,468 reported in the year ended August 31, 1931.

St. Lawrence Flour Mills, a smaller unit in the trade, has been able to maintain its position and it is understood that sales have been on a higher basis though lower selling prices have restricted gains in profits. It is expected, however, that the company will cover its preferred dividend needs.

Ogilvie Flour Mills has had to contend with a further decline in the value of its investments which at August 31, 1931, were valued at $7,829,445. All companies have been faced with a narrow export market and keen competition in obtaining what business there has been available.

One factor which has tended to aid the milling companies, however, is the relative stability of wheat prices in the past year. It was in the previous year that wheat values dropped precipitately causing severe losses to several companies which necessitated substantial write-offs in revaluation of inventories. Though prices have shown little tendency to recover, at least they have not fluctuated to the extent they did two years ago.

The milling trade enters its new year with somewhat improved prospects. Imports of flour into the United Kingdom still are allowed to enter free of duty and any improvement in demand should find quick reflection in export sales. The industry faced unprecedented trials in the past two years, has effected various economies in operation. Any strengthening in wheat values would undoubtedly help substantially in proving the position of the industry as a whole.

Bondholders Take Action Protect Interest in Price Bros.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A bondholders protective committee has been formed for Price Bros. & Co., and bondholders are being solicited to deposit their proxies with the depositaries in order that the committee may represent as large a proportion as possible.

The committee comprises Thomas Bradshaw, president of the North American Life Assurance Co., Toronto; John Hall Kelly, K.C., Quebec; Ross H. McMaster, president of the Steel Co. of Canada, Montreal; Murray W. Dodge, Chase Harris Forbes Corp., New York; James A Eccles, Harris, Forbes & Co., Montreal; and W. E. McGregor, chairman, Chase Harris Forbes Corp., New York.

Bond Tenders

8 p.m., Sept. 12, Municipality of Mont-Royal School Commissioners—$45,000, 6 per cent bonds dated June 1, 1932, redeemable serially from June 1, 1933 to June 1, 1939. Payable at Royal Bank at Montreal or Mont-Royal. M. L. Roy, sec.-treas.

5 p.m.; Sept. 19, Fort Erie—$161,692, 6 per cent, 15-year; $48,867, 6 per cent 30-year local improvement debentures. W. C. Tait, clerk, Fort Erie North, Ont.

Sept. 12—Mont-Royal School Commissioners—$45,000, 7-year, 6 per cent serial bonds.

Dairy Products Dilemma Typical of Export Problem

Lack of Proper Distribution Facilities Handicaps Farmer's Success — Lacks Bargaining Power

By W. B. SOMERSET,
Chairman, Ontario Marketing Board
(An address before National Agricultural Conference, Toronto)

In discussing the spread in milk product prices I take it that the spread includes the money the farmer loses through inefficient practices as well as what he fails to get as his fair share of the consumer's dollar.

In my opinion the farmer can secure a better price for his product in two ways: first by reducing his production costs through herd improvement and other approved methods, including in the case of cheese, reduction of the manufacturing cost through amalgamation of factories and improvement of factory facilities so that they can be operated to capacity, with reduced overhead. Secondly, by increasing his bargaining power in dealing with markets by organizing and taking a more active interest in the management of his own affairs.

Helpless as Individual

Individually the farmer is singularly helpless and his bargaining power negligible. Collectively he can do many things to reduce costs and secure better results. The present low prices are not an unmixed evil inasmuch as while during years of prosperity he could afford to be lax in the management of his affairs and undisposed to make the effort to change either domestic or export conditions that were unfavorable to his future—now hard necessity has compelled him to devote serious thought to these subjects.

Many things have been said about milk surplus as though this country is producing too many dairy products. I do not believe this is a correct statement of the facts. Rather I believe we are suffering from poor and disturbed distribution conditions. Our cheese exports have been reduced to one-third their former dimensions whereas Canadian cheese is in demand at premium prices in world markets. The demand is there but the farmer has been discouraged at the net returns from his cheese factory and instead of finding out the why of this and correcting his production or marketing conditions he has diverted his milk to other channels.

Our butter markets are upset at this cheese milk diversion and yet our butter export market is very little developed as yet and is capable of wide expansion.

Our city milk markets are demoralized not, I believe, because of demand for milk at prices below the cost of production and distribution but quite largely because of uncontrolled distributor competition and wars between distributor organizations carried on largely at producers' expense.

Organization Needed

There are many things that can be done to correct and improve conditions but most of these things have to be done by the farmers themselves and that takes time. I have every belief that if certain conditions are corrected Canada would expand its milk production very largely and profitably instead of having to talk of reducing it. Organization of the farmers among themselves and along specific lines for the purpose of correcting these conditions and to better marketing is what seems to be most needed. Organization that will increase their resourcefulness and bargaining power and expand their markets.

The law of supply and demand is commonly blamed for our troubles without defining what that law is. At the risk of seeming heretical I venture to say that there is no absolute law of supply and demand. There are limitations to the law of supply. There always have been. Transportation was supposed at one time to be one of the determining factors of "supply" but now we find it is not fixed at all. Other checks and balances that regulated supplies have changed. Export prices, exchange, health regulations, delivery requirements are all different and no other new checks have been devised to take their place. One cannot condemn the development of new checks and balances to take the place of the old in order to maintain prosperity. They would be no more artificial than those that have been in existence but now fail to operate. As to the law of demand. There is no such thing. There is no limit to the development of demand—to the finding of new markets to the adaptations available to meet new conditions.

Price Differences Unnecessary

At the risk of seeming more heretical still, I want to say that I cannot see that there necessarily has to be any fixed relation between milk used for different purposes nor any unchangeable truth in the theory that milk for all purposes must find a common price level on account of any temporary maladjustment in any one branch of the industry. Maladjustment there may be that calls for correction but to contend that these maladjustments are a natural condition that nothing can be done about or that city milk, which is one of our most important health foods, should be sold at less than the cost of production because of bad conditions in the cheese industry and to the ruination of thousands of farmers and the loss of prosperity to whole communities, cities included, does not seem to me to be sound common sense.

Co-operation between producers, and distributors, manufacturers, commission houses and exporters and the trade generally seems to me most desirable and necessary but co-operation cannot be too one-sided. Government services have been invaluable to the dairy interests of this country and co-ordination of the Dominion and Provincial Government efforts has developed to a high point. On all questions of production and education the leadership given to our dairy industry is of a high order—but have we stopped short where we should carry on? Should we not give leadership also in helping the farmer to build up his bargaining power? Should we not help him when it comes to dealing with the other factors of his industry involved in developing his domestic and export markets through showing him how he may secure better prices in these markets. Not only through producing a superior article but by taking steps to secure his full share of the higher prices a superior article always commands.

Careful Advice Needed

As a case in point I feel that there is no use lecturing a farmer on the folly of losing his export markets and urging him to turn his milk into a cheese factory when conditions are such that he only realizes around 50c a hundred for his milk. Far better I think would it be to advise him how he can organize to correct conditions—how through his own efforts he can increase his returns through factory amalgamation and re-organization through developing and supplying his domestic markets and repossessing himself of his rightful share of export trade for a distinctive product for which he can be well paid.

There are many ways in which we can help the farmer to better his conditions by showing him how to improve his marketing methods and revise marketing machinery. I have expressed some fear of appearing to be heretical in challenging certain economic theories. In reality I am both by nature and training far from visionary and am intensely practical and cautious in all my business reflexes. Nevertheless, I have no hesitation in saying that the whole business of handling farm products can be revised along sane, commonsense, business lines very much to the advantage of all concerned including the trade as well as the farmer.

Methods of doing business that have seen no change in 30 years can at least be suspected as being susceptible of improvement. Methods in manufacturing and nearly every other line of business have seen vast change during that period but farm produce and food marketing still continue as far as Canada is concerned to be largely conducted on bulk markets where the product loses its identity and does not get advantage of retail or consumer preference.

We can take advantage of the wonderful opportunity offered to us by the results of the Imperial Economic Conference in two ways. We can be content with increased general bulk trade at narrow margin prices, regarding export markets as a necessary evil to take care of surpluses; or we can encourage our farmers to place their produce upon the British market as a distinctive Canadian-Empire product of superior quality recognizable by the British consumer as such and commanding prices that will expand our exports by making export production attractive and raise the whole level of the domestic markets as well.

HARDWARE PRICES MAKE UPWARD MOVE

Increase in Cotton and Copper Prices is Responsible

Influence of the advance in prices of basic commodities, including raw cotton, is seen in the general advance made this week in manufactured cotton products. Hardware jobbers have raised their cotton sash cord prices by four cents a pound. Higher prices are also quoted on cotton wrapping twine, seine twine, cotton rope, awning cord and candlewick. The price of copper has reached six cents a pound in New York, and is said to be still firm in tone. Manufacturers have raised their price on copper wire, but very little other change has as yet taken effect in brass and copper products, states Hardware and Metal, Toronto.

Higher lead and tin prices have affected the quotation on solder and, while there have been some slight advances, producers state that further advances would not be surprising. Other lead goods, pipe, waste, etc., remain steady and firm in tone, without recent change.

In the paint markets a firming tendency is apparent in linseed oil, turpentine and white lead, on account of higher prices in their various basic commodities. Two weeks ago some companies reduced their linseed oil prices by one cent a gallon. Lower prices were named on window glass, Quebec and Ontario distributing points, and fall business is developing at the reduced levels.

Wholesale business is said to be increasing steadily, with retail purchases still hesitant in certain communities. Where good incomes are anticipated by farmers from their crops, there is reported a slight betterment in collections.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues—	Rate	Due	Redeem.	Price
Northern Electric	*5%	1939	Dec. 1	105
Dominion Glass	*6%	1933	Dec. 2	110

*Called in part.

Northern Electric Co. Retiring Block of Bond

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Northern Elect Co., affiliated with the Bell Telepho Co. of Canada, has called for redem tion on account of sinking fur $131,700 par value of its 5 per ce sinking fund gold bonds due June 1939. Payment will be made at the principal office of the Royal Bank of Canada in Montreal, New York, or London, Eng., at 105 per cent and accrued interest.

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Sold	—Sold To—	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Basis
Ottawa R. C. Sep. Schools	Aug.	Griffis, Fairclough & Norsworthy	6%	30-yr.	*$300,000	.....	...
City & County of St. John	Aug.	Bank of Montreal	6%	1947	12,000	101.98	...
			6%	1947	21,400		
Springhill, N.S.	Aug.	Contractor	6%	25-yr.	20,000	.....	...
Barrie	Sept. 6	Dyment, Anderson & Co.	6%	15 & 20-yr.	61,550	102.25	...

*With option on balance of issue ($600,000).

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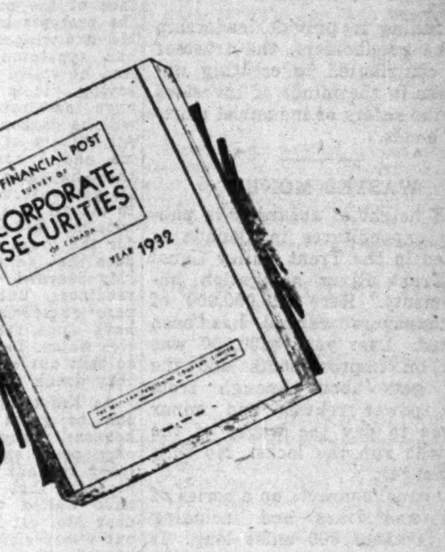

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TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 10, 1932

RELIEF AS A PROBLEM FOR INDIVIDUALS

PROVINCE of Saskatchewan is making an effort this year to avoid, so far as possible, relief from the public treasury to distressed farmers. It is putting it up to the private charities and societies of the province to do the job. This is a rather belated recognition of the fact that most large relief jobs can best be met by calling upon the generosity and philanthropy of private citizens. The last few years have seen the development in Canada of the idea that the state owes every man a living and should feed and care for him when he is sick, broke or otherwise in distress. But state charity should be the last resort rather than the first.

Fortunately, the need for relief in Saskatchewan will this year be much less than last. Some 230 municipalities required assistance for their citizens last year. This year the total will be under 40. Only a very restricted area in Southern Saskatchewan has again suffered crop failure. Many of the districts that have been burnt out for three years are enjoying a high or moderately high yield. The offer of the Saskatchewan government to allow 70 cents on account of repayment of relief, seed and feed loans for each bushel of wheat delivered has encouraged many of those who benefitted from relief in recent years to repay as much as possible of what they received. The 70 cents is allowed on the basis of the Fort William price of wheat which makes the offer equivalent to about a 20 per cent reduction in the loans for repayment this year. Fortunately there are many farmers in a position to pay something off their relief loans.

However, taking Western Canada as a whole this will not be a debt-paying year. Most farmers will be able to meet their current bills and their taxes and to provide for seed and feed. The more fortunate ones will also have enough to pay the current mortgage interest.

The crop is big enough to make every few cents advance in price important. Westerners are not looking for higher prices, they are praying for them nevertheless. No single factor could do more to bring back the West than a rise in the price of wheat. Nothing else can do the job alone.

SOME LESSONS TAUGHT BY MACHRAY AFFAIR

THE good people of Winnipeg may well be distressed by the sorry revelations of the defalcations of John A. Machray, K.C. Mr. Machray was generally regarded as one of the most honest and trustworthy of the city's lawyers and church laymen and the lack of close check upon his affairs by men who shared responsibility with him in connection with some of the trusts he handled was merely an evidence of the general feeling that Mr. Machray couldn't possibly do anything wrong. But as is so often the case, there was a confusion of the two ideas of honesty and judgment and Mr. Machray's associates find it no less easy to share the odium of what may turn out to be honest mistakes than they would to accept a portion of the blame for downright dishonesty.

It is not too early to point to a few of the lessons that this unfortunate affair imparts to those who are receptive to them. One of the first things made plain is that it is very, very wrong to place trust funds in the hands of a single individual or in a manner that has the same effect. The various educational and church funds, under Mr. Machray should from the start have been in the capable, impersonal hands of trust companies who for moderate fees could have protected the trusts against the encroachment of dishonesty or inept management. What the Machray case has demonstrated in the case of public and quasi-public trust funds has on many previous occasions been demonstrated in the case of personal estates. The trust company, as trustee or executor, provides a measure of safety and careful management that cannot be obtained with complete assurance from any single person.

The second lesson of the Machray case is that pension funds, etc., particularly when they deal with a large number of very small parcels, can more effectively be handled by life insurance companies through insurance and pension schemes than by a confused set of accounts in the office of a lawyer.

After due condolences have been sent to the many public bodies and private individuals who have suffered in the Machray defalcations those who have contact with similar trust funds should sieze the excuse to survey their own affairs and consider ways and means of insuring them against the depredation of bad judgment.

MAJOR OPERATION

OF GREAT significance to business men in every province of Canada is the Kidd report on the finances of British Columbia. Whether or not the politicians in British Columbia will be disposed to pay any attention at all to the recommendations that have been made to them by a group of business men can hardly be foretold now. The business men's committee have recommended a drastic recreation of the province's spending policies, designed to effect savings of $6,000,000 a year. British Columbia has been witnessing a close race between big ideas in public spending and rapid development of public resources but in recent years the spending has run ahead of the development and it would take but a very few years of present policies to throw the province into a condition of such insolvency that default on the provincial bonds would be unavoidable. If a way is not found to save millions yearly in the public budget that condition cannot be avoided.

The important truth that is recognized in the Kidd report is that ordinary measures of economy are useless to bring provincial expenditures within bounds but that the province must by a series of major operations lop off entirely many limbs of government that are not worth what it costs to maintain them.

This is the thing that is overlooked in most economy programmes. Salary cuts, departmental thrift, and general economy are essential but when a province gets as near to bankruptcy as British Columbia and some of our other provinces, nothing short of a radically revised programme of government activity can be finally curative.

POLITICAL PROMOTION

THE FARMERS' SUN of Ontario, discussing the acquisition of the Abitibi Canyon power project by the Ontario government, points out that in the development of Canadian natural resources it is usually the contractors or the bondholders who benefit. In the Abitibi Canyon project the contractors have reaped their harvest in the construction and the bondholders have been saved from the major consequences of the financial difficulties of the company by the intervention of the Ontario government.

When The Financial Post made similar statements earlier concerning this project a number of bondholders protested. Because they were required to take bonds having an average interest rate of 4½ per cent in exchange for their bonds with a coupon rate of 5½ per cent and because they lost 10 per cent of the principal amount of their issues in the exchange, a number of them feel that they did not come out of it very well. But their losses should be charged against the corporation which promoted the enterprise, not against the Ontario government which has, if anything, been too generous in taking over a project for the development of power that may not find a market for many years.

But the statement of the Farmers' Sun that the contractors who promote projects for the development of Canadian natural resources usually make their full profit out of the deal is quite correct. One of the prime causes of high taxation in Canada is the fact that it is possible for promoters to start large projects in this country and, when they fail to turn out to be profitable developments, to unload them upon provincial or dominion governments. The Grand Trunk Railway was promoted as a contractor's racket and while it paid dividends for many years, it eventually landed back on the Canadian government. So did the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Alberta lost millions of dollars on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway. British Columbia's enormous debt is largely the product of the promotion of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

Even the Beauharnois power enterprise had to be saved with Dominion government credit. A very prominent and wealthy French-Canadian who was urged to join the original Beauharnois Syndicate, a man who would have been useful to the promoters politically, was told that the promoters counted on a profit on the sale of the bonds, a profit on the contract for construction and finally a huge profit on the sale of the whole undertaking to the public.

The whole history of the development of our natural resources is crowded with many examples of purely promotional propositions, undertaken by private contractors in collusion with highly placed politicians, who have either lent the government credit or given assurance that if plans went awry the government could be counted on to hold the bag and give the contractor his desired profit.

Usually such deals are cited as evidence of the failure of private ownership, but in most cases there is no intention of operating them as business enterprises. When private ownership enters into a crooked union with politics both investors and taxpayers lose.

AN URBAN EXODUS

TRAMWAY systems in the larger centres of Canada and the United States are faced with a curious situation this summer. Though there is always a seasonal slump in passenger traffic in the holiday season the majority of systems have found the decline this year much more marked than has been the case heretofore.

The reason is a reflection of prevailing conditions. It has been estimated that in New York, Chicago, Montreal and cities of similar size that some 20 per cent of the entire urban population has moved out of town for the summer and these citizens are existing as best they can in rural districts. The exodus to the country has been much larger than in former years; evidently many people have decided to forego city rentals for cheaper living in outlying territory. It is, in fact, a temporary back-to-the-land movement.

The street car systems naturally feel this situation in their operations. These rural dwellers in normal times are consistent users of the tramways; they represent a class who do not own motor cars. The street cars in such cities have been deprived of this potential source of revenue and will likely remain without it until the advent of fall when climatic conditions will drive citizens back to the city in search of employment and warmth.

It has been stated that the climate in Canada acts as a stimulant to employment seekers. In mild climates there is not that urge to seek work which follows the first fall of snow in Canada; certainly street car systems will be inclined to welcome the cold weather.

TRUSTEE INERTIA

CONTINUED formation of "bondholders protective committees" by "holders of large blocks of bonds," and the setting up of independent committees, have drawn closer attention to the duties of a trustee. Over the past year a number of industrial organizations have failed to live up to the terms of their contracts with the mortgage holders and with hardly an exception, the bondholders have first become aware of the impairment of their rights through the financial and daily press.

The trustee is appointed to act for the bondholders and it should be his first duty to keep them informed of any change affecting their rights. He also should take the initiative in calling bondholders together in order that a representative committee may be elected to protect their interests. That this necessary service has been lacking is apparent by the formation of several independent committees by dissatisfied bondholders.

In failing to provide leadership for the bondholders, the trustees have contributed to creating uneasiness in the minds of investors as to the safety of industrial mortgage bonds.

WASTED MONEY

THE height of absurdity in public expenditures in Canada is reached in the Trent Valley Canal and Trent River navigation improvements. Here $20,000,000 of the taxpayers' capital has been invested. Last year $200,000 was spent on improvements and the canal gets about enough from water power rentals and minor revenue to pay the wages of the men who run the locks. No tolls are charged.

The canal connects up a series of rivers and lakes and including these is about 300 miles long. It has 44 locks and the extreme height of the waterway is 595 feet above Lake Ontario.

No large boat ever used it. Last year there were 11,000 lockages, mostly pleasure cruisers, launches, etc., and the cargo tonnage was 24,000 tons.

Now for a little history: Part of the canal was constructed before Confederation. The Dominion Government took it over in 1879. In 1904 the Minister of Railways said it would cost $6,960,000 when completed; Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the election that year promised its early completion; various speakers urged that it was necessary as a new outlet for Western produce; in 1906 a railway commission urged completion of the canal; in 1907 the chief engineer said the canal would facilitate the great export trade from the Canadian West to Europe; in 1908 the party in power again used Trent Valley Canal appropriations to win votes; in 1913 a huge banquet in Orillia gave many people a chance to root for the canal. It would be "one of the finest tourist routes in the world — better than the Rhine or the Hudson;" it would promote tremendous industrial development; would so cheapen the cost of bran and shorts that beef-raising would come to the front; would bring a million people to the tributary territory.

The canal is a fine thing for motor boat owners; it provides good diving for small boys in the towns en route and $20,000,000 spent on it helped win several elections.

When the Imperial Government launched the canal in 1837, Upper Canada was mostly backwoods and the canal had a certain prospective development and military value. As years rolled by, the possible value dwindled but it would never do for a government to stop anything it started.

Today governments do the same sort of thing. Example: the Hudson's Bay Railroad and the Port Churchill docks and elevators.

POST-scripts

WE NEVER realized, until the other night, the extent to which "color" appears in our everyday expressions. We get up in the morning feeling in the pink, or maybe the day is dull and you feel blue. If something annoys you, you may see red or be purple with anger. Perhaps you are not feeling well during the day and your friends say you look green under the gills. Your enemies may say you have a streak of yellow. Last, but not least, is the brown taste in your mouth the morning after.

On mentioning these experiences to a metallurgist, he was not at all impressed. He pointed out that many a man has a "steely" look; athletes are sometimes described as iron men; pugilists often develop a tin ear. A holiday spent in the sun gives one a bronzed appearance. If you take some of the well-known patent medicines, you may develop an iron nerve. Politicians often have a silver tongue, but seldom a heart of gold. Their language at times may be sulphurous. And platinum blondes are said to be on the lookout for a man with a lot of brass.

IT DOES not take much money to grub-stake a prospector nowadays. Up in Northern Manitoba there is a party of men at work on some promising showings who started out with only $75 between them. They bought a horse, some feed and supplies. They put in a couple of days picking blueberries and preserving them and they shoot and fish for much of their food.

The bulk samples they have gotten are fairly good. Around Northern Manitoba it is usually a fairly simple matter to pick up scattered specimens of good gold ore but no one has yet discovered a whole gold mine there. These men got expert advice from a friendly engineer the other day. He told them that so far as he could judge it would not be difficult for them to channel out enough ore in a year to net them $6,000 to $7,000 profit. They are only a few miles from the Flin Flon smelter, which could put through the ore for them.

A few years ago a claim like the one they are working on would have been turned over to a 3,000,000 share company and stock would have been sold the public at a high price.

Mining men say there is more real prospecting going on now than ever before. There is less wild catting. Fewer prospectors spend their grubstakes on wild parties before they leave town. But the honest effort that finds and tries out properties is going ahead apace.

IT IS to be hoped that scientists observing the recent eclipse fared better than the two astronomers in the following story. It has been extracted from the works of Ming Chow, an historian in China who chronicled events of the early part of 5,000 B.C.

And at that time it was ordained that the moon should pass across the face of the sun in accordance with the precepts laid down by Yang and Mo, two wise men whom the Emperor had appointed as his astronomers. And he called these men before him saying, "It is foretold that at high noon tomorrow the ruler of the sky will be darkened by a great shadow. All this is of exceeding interest to me and I command you to watch these happenings with all your magic. Do you observe with care and repeat to me all that you see." So the two wise men arose early and made ready for the great event. And it came to pass that Yang spoke to Mo saying: "My learned friend, all is now in readiness. But it behoves us to prepare ourselves. See, in this urn I have some rare essence of distilled rice water. Let us each drink thereof so that our eyes will be strong." So they drank from the urn.

As the time drew nearer for the sun to greet its neighbor in the heavens, Yang drew forth the urn once more saying, "We have much labor for our eyes, for the time is nigh for that moment for which we have waited so long. Let us then, dear Mo, drink that which will aid our weary sight." So it was that the two wise men quaffed deep; yea, until nothing remained in the urn. Then the wonder of the heavens came to pass; the whole land was plunged in darkness and the king waited eagerly to hear what his astronomers had seen.

And when they came before him he asked them saying, "Tell me, wise men, of all the things you saw." And they answered him saying, "Oh mighty emperor, never was there such a sight. As the land was darkened, great balls of fire flew hither and thither. There was the sound of a mighty singing and the surface of the earth was covered with creeping things. And great elephants with wings flapped through the sky and many-hued dragons belched flame from the clouds." And the emperor said: "Was it so? Indeed these were more wondrous sights than ever I, your ruler, saw. It is not right that such wise men should live in my kingdom." So saying he clapped his hands and his executioner cut the heads from the bodies of the astronomers with one stroke. And the emperor was well pleased, saying that this was a finer sight than he had witnessed in the sky.

New Books

"China Today—Economic"

An amazingly compact and interesting picture of the economic resources and development of China is given in this volume. That the material is thoroughly authoritative is assured by the fact that the author, Prof. J. B. Condliffe, is a well known student of the Far East and was for some time research director of the Institute of Pacific Relations. "China Today—Economic" is not however a yearbook or a catalogue of natural assets. It is a careful study of China today and an examination into the possibilities for and limitations of agricultural and industrial development. To Canadians, who look across to the Orient for future markets, the volume has the peculiar advantage of telling us just what we must know about China and doing it in a concise volume that sells at a moderate price.

Prof. Condliffe's analysis of current economic problems in China is most clear and convincing; his factual data is of great value and his forecasts of what may happen in Chinese economic development are probably equally good.

"China Today—Economic" is published by the World Peace Foundation, Boston, Mass., at $2.50.

Rails and Truckers in U.K. Agree on Competitive Plan

Salter Committee Finds Commercial Vehicles Not Paying Fair Share of Cost of Highways

Unanimous agreement on the basis upon which competition between rail and road transportation agencies in Great Britain is to be allowed and as to the basis upon which commercial road vehicles shall be taxed in that country, is contained in the Salter report which became available in Canada last week.

The Salter committee was appointed by Mr. Pybus, Minister of Transport, to bring together representatives of the British railways and commercial road services in order to find a fair basis of competition between transport of goods by rail and by road and its recommendations, particularly in so far as they set forth a definite basis for charging to commercial vehicles their fair share of the cost of highways, are of vital interest to Canada which is currently facing an exactly similar problem in most provinces.

The conference consisted of the general managers of the four railway groups in Great Britain and of four representatives of the road interests concerned. Sir Arthur Salter acted as independent chairman.

Taxing Commercial Vehicles

Major recommendation of interest to Canada is the submission of a definite basis for taxation of commercial highway users so that they should pay their fair share of the costs of roads. The basis upon which such costs were finally allocated and which is of vital interest to the Canadian problem, is a combination of ton-mileage and gasoline consumption. On the basis of roadway expenditures of the past five years which averaged roughly £60,000,000 it was found that approximately 39.2 per cent or £23,500,000 should be borne by commercial goods vehicles and the balance by all other mechanically propelled vehicles. Since under present motor vehicle taxes, the sum paid annually by commercial vehicle users falls £2,500,000 short of this latter figure, additional taxes are proposed to put the contribution of commercial vehicles on a proper basis.

Other recommendations of the conference provide for the regulation of commercial motor vehicles by a system of licensing to enforce payment of reasonable wages and good conditions for employees and the maintenance of vehicles in a state of fitness. Another recommendation provides that the Minister of Transport shall be empowered to prevent the transference of certain classes of goods from the railways to the roads. Warning was given in the report against extravagant expectations being founded on the effect of increased taxation of commercial road vehicles and their regulation in forcing back traffic to the railways.

Would Eliminate Unfairness

The present situation of the railways, it is pointed out, is due partly to the fact that for many classes of traffic the motor-vehicle is both more convenient and essentially more economical than the railways, and partly to the general trade depression. The conference merely offers an alleviation of one of the principal causes of loss by dealing with existing unfairness in the incidence of highway costs and inadequacy of regulations against undesirable forms of traffic by goods vehicles on the roads. Its members are in full agreement as to the main principles which should govern the determination of the charges upon commercial motor transport.

As to allocation of highway costs on a basis fair to commercial and other users, the problem before the conference was to recommend the total annual sum which should be allotted to mechanicaly propelled vehicles as a whole and then what was the just incidence as between the different classes.

Factors Balance

At present, the report points out, road users enjoy a substantial "legacy of the past" in the road system existing before the motor era and the heavy capital expenditure on the work of transformation during that era. On the other hand allowance was made for other uses to which the roads are put by those who make no payment except through rates and taxes, that is for what is commonly called the "community use of the road." These two factors, each incapable of exact calculation seemed to the conference to about equal each other in magnitude and it was mutually agreed that each would be allowed to cancel the other for purposes of this computation.

After a consideration of the accounts of the last five years, says the London Times in reviewing the report, the fairest figure to represent annual expenditure as the basis of a scheme of allocation seemed to the conference to be £60,000,000, this sum to be spread over different classes of mechanically propelled vehicles.

There would be great advantages, it was recognized, in taking petrol consumption as the main criterion of incidence. The conference, however, came to the conclusion that, while an excellent measure for varying use and wear of the roads by different vehicles of the same general weight and description, it was a defective measure of varying use and wear by different classes of vehicles, and this to an extent which would not be adequately corrected by the reservation of 20 per cent of the total contribution for collection in the form of graded license duties representing a general road franchise. At the same time petrol consumption was felt to be a useful element in a criterion and has been employed in the final proposal.

Combination Plan

A second basis considered was that of the "ton-mileage" of the different classes of vehicles—that is, a criterion which determines the appropriate contribution to be made by each class by ascertaining on a system of averages the laden tonnage of the vehicles in the class, multiplying this by the estimated mileage they cover in a year, and distributing the total of £60,000,000 according to these results. The conference considered, however, that a ton-mile criterion would give results which would need some correction at both ends of the scale, and concluded that a system of allocation based equally on ton-mileage and petrol consumption would be the most adequate general formula. The mean of the results given by the "petrol consumption" criterion and those given by the "ton-mileage" criterion was therefore taken. The effect of this combined criterion would be to allot £23,847,544 to commercial goods vehicles, and £36,152,456 to all other mechanically propelled vehicles.

On close examination of that combination, the conference came to the conclusion that some further correction was required, and that somewhat greater allowance should be made for the speed and unlimited franchise of the road at one end of the scale than for the extra wear and tear caused by the heavier vehicles, of which a considerable proportion, but by no means all, are to be found among the goods vehicles at the other end of the scale. In the circumstances, the final conclusion was reached that the £60,000,000 should be allocated in the following proportions among mechanically propelled vehicles:

(a) $23,500,000 to commercial goods vehicles;

(b) £36,500,000 to all other mechanically propelled vehicles.

This sum is about $2,500,000 more than the present yield of license and petrol duties from commercial goods vehicles.

Reasons for Regulation

In support of its recommendations for the regulation and licensing of commercial road transport, the conference states that the railways are subject to an extension and often meticulous system of regulation and supervision. As common carriers they are under obligation to carry goods at rates which do not discriminate between one person and another. Similarly, the arrangements as to wages and conditions of service give very effective protection of the interests of the railway employees. It is agreed that conditions upon which competition should take place ought to be more on an equality. In general the conference considers that to the extent to which a service, whether by road or rail, must be regarded as partaking of the character of a common carrier service the necessity for some public safeguards arises.

In the matter of rates, where it might seem prima facie that the existence of effective competition over the whole area of the railways' work makes the system in force as regards railway rates unnecessary, no fundamental change is recommended. The view is taken that capricious discrimination in rates, while it may in some cases secure extra receipts and in others extra traffic not otherwise obtainable, is no satisfactory principle for common carriers to work upon, either from the point of view of the transport industry itself or of the trade and commerce served. Indeed, when a common carrier service is organized in large units, the commercial obligation of fair treatment toward customers must, in practice, prevent such discrimination.

The same is true of wages and conditions of service. The less favorable conditions obtaining over a part of the haulage industry are due to the greater number of individual units in that industry. In justice to the employees and also in the interests both of the railways and of those hauliers who are struggling to maintain satisfactory wage rates and conditions of work, the conference regards it as of the utmost importance that an end should be put to the abuses in these respects which have so far attended the organization of the industry in so many small units.

The conference records its agreement with the Royal Commission on Transport that "it is not in the national interest to encourage further diversion of heavy goods traffic from the railways to the roads," and recommends that the Minister of Transport should obtain power to prohibit transference to the roads of unsuitable traffic.

Need for Collaboration

Collaboration of railways and road services is suggested in the following passage:

"For local collection and local delivery, and for conveyance up to a distance which varies with the nature of the traffic, road transport has its undeniable advantages. Beyond a certain distance, for certain classes of transport service, railway transport is no less unquestionably preferable. Road and rail common carrier services will doubtless, to an increasing extent, examine together and in collaboration how they can effect economies, and give more convenient facilities at the minimum cost, by means of complementary service, though if such collaboration is to be successful the special position of the railways in regard to their rate system needs to be recognized. With such collaboration, for example, the 'container system' can probably be developed and arrangements made for through rates, for collection and delivery by road and long-distance transport by rail, to an extent not otherwise possible and with results that would be of great benefit to trade and industry and to the whole economic development of the country.

"There is room for a scientific inquiry, in the light of the experience of other countries and the special conditions of traffic in this country, as to the most economic form of transport for each class of goods—e.g., up to what distance in each case road transport is the more economical, and beyond what point railway transport becomes so; the best use and development of standardized containers and transshipment under different conditions, etc.; such an inquiry being, of course, ancillary to the practical experience of those engaged in the transport industry itself.

"Such collaboration, replacing over large spheres of their work the present competition between railways and road haulers, but not eliminating it, should be possible as soon as the present atmosphere is improved, as we hope it will be by our recommendations. So far as we as individuals engaged in transport administration are concerned, we should certainly be glad to do all in our power to assist such a collaboration with the advantage of the relations which have developed between us as our discussions continued."

Montreal Real Estate Activity

Real Estate transactions for the Island of Montreal, including the City of Montreal, for the seven months ended July 31, show a total value of $33,460,151, of which $25,864,929 is for the city, and $7,595,222 is suburban municipalities. The total number of sales in that period was 4,859, of which 3,462 were city transactions and 1,397 were in suburban municipalities.

Presides at Halifax Banquet

Lord Elibank, chairman of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, will be the principal speaker at the Halifax Board of Trade banquet to be given on the night of September 14 to delegates attending the Canadian Chamber of Commerce Convention, which opens at Halifax, September 13.

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Business Conditions in Canada

The Week in Business

Stevens Scores Apathy of Manufacturers

Urges Need for Export Trade

Psychology Boom Continues Unchecked

CANADIAN manufacturers who listened to Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, at a directors' luncheon at the Canadian National Exhibition last week did not go empty-handed away.

It was Manufacturers Day at the big Toronto fair and doubtless many of the leading industrialists who assembled there were looking forward to hearing a lot of complimentary remarks about themselves and their fellow industrialists. But the federal member for Vancouver wasted no time in scoring the apathetic attitude of Canadian manufacturers toward the golden opportunities of export trade. Canadian industrialists he charged were failing to make the impact they should on foreign markets in spite of the good opportunities which enticed them from all parts of the world. Individual apathy and reluctance to co-operate were blamed as reasons for this failure.

IF THE scope and standard of Canada's industrial development was to be maintained, he asserted, new outlets for our goods in other countries must be aggressively developed. This must be done, he added, by the industrialists themselves, either individually or in co-operation with other firms and industries through the establishment of special export merchandising enterprises abroad. Up to now, Mr. Stevens declared, there had been too great a tendency of many to lean on governments or other "outside agencies" in regard to getting foreign business.

"Our department cannot sell your goods for you individually. We can only sell Canada to foreign markets, and help you all we can with information," Mr. Stevens said. "There is," he concluded, "in Canada a serious lack of export merchandising skill. That is the main idea I would wish to leave with you today. I could say the same lack of skill is applicable to the reverse side of the business ledger—in terms of import merchandising skill. If I were to include that, however, I might be forced to dilate upon the extent to which we, the business men of Canada, are dependent upon the business men of America doing our business for us."

PROGRESS of what is coming to be known as the "psychology boom" continued encouraging during the week. In the United States an advance in the price of steel scrap in the Youngstown district—the sharpest advance that has taken place for four years—was interpreted as highly encouraging. Improvement in scrap prices has generally preceded general betterment in the industry and this sharp increase seems to bear out indirect reports not only of increased enquiries but also of actual orders placed. All commodities joined in the general upswing and the New York Annalist weekly index after a rise of 1.4 points during the week now stands at the highest point of the year. This index has risen 10 per cent since its extreme low point of June 14.

Comment of R. G. Dun and Co., in its weekly review of commodities, is as follows:

"In what gave the semblance of a world-wide attempt to buy up raw materials before higher levels could be reached, commodity markets surged upward this week, touching new high ground for the last two years and carrying along even those groups which had been slow to show the influence of the current movement. In Dun's list of wholesale commodity prices, advances jumped to 52, which was the largest number recorded for nearly two years, while declines fell to 13, the lowest point reached since July 4, 1931."

IN CANADA no further statistical evidence is available of improvin business, it being too early as yet for August reports to be available. Carloadings continue on their annual seasonal rise and crop reports continue favorable from the West with abundant indications that practically every part of the three prairie provinces will benefit from increased buying power.

Business Briefs

Wheat Stocks for the week ended August 26 amounted to 115,750,176 an increase from the previous week when the total was 113,377,774 bu., and considerably greater than the 101,732,949 bu. recorded for the same week of 1931.

Wheat Exports for the week ended August 25 totalled 3,907,083 bu., a large increase over the 2,932,241 bu. in the same week of 1931, and also greater than the previous week's total. Montreal handled the bulk of the export with 2,066,285 bu. Other ports' totals were: Sorel, 709,212 bu. Vancouver, 668,886 bu.; Churchill, 255,700 bu., and United States ports, 187,000 bu.

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N-21

SOLUTION SEEN FOR BIG PROBLEM EMPIRE CONTENT

50 Per Cent Clause Mooted as Now Agreed Upon

AID TO CANADA

Motor Manufacturers and Branch Plants Chiefly Concerned About Basis of Settlement

Belief that a solution will shortly be found to the vexed question of Empire content, left unsolved when Empire delegates parted at Ottawa three weeks ago, has been expressed to The Financial Post by those closely in touch with this situation. It is thought that the basis of agreement will be a 50 per cent content which, with some exceptions is the basis used by Canada at the present time.

Since adjournment at Ottawa, material progress has been made it is understood and a generally accepted plan of Empire content will be ready in plenty of time for submission to the fall session of parliament.

Motor Men Interested

Chiefly interested in the matter are Canadian automobile manufacturers although hundreds of branch plants throughout Canada are also awaiting the final decision since in many cases their successful operation in Canada is dependent on a satisfactory content clause. Similarly many United States manufacturers now attracted to the Canadian field by reason of the new Empire trade pacts, are also awaiting, among other things, a definite answer to the content problem before they undertake any expansion in the Canadian field by way of branch plants or other new connections.

Delay in negotiations is said to have been caused by insistence of civil service advisers to the British Government, that the Empire content for Canadian cars should be fixed at 75 per cent. Official delegates, it is said were generally prepared to accept a lower figure. The British content provision is 25 per cent while at the other end of the scale is Australia with a 75 per cent content requirement.

The present preference is on a basis of 25 per cent. That, manufacturers point out, is obviously too small to guarantee Canadian workers continuity of work and permits a too high percentage of United States cars to enter Britain under the preference. The 75 per cent proposal, on the other hand, would tend to limit the Canadian cars included to about two makes, namely, Ford and Chevrolet, under present conditions of manufacture.

Committee Undecided

The Empire content resolution passed by Committee No. 1, especially appointed to investigate promotion of trade within the Empire and which passed the matter back to individual governments for further study is given below, as is also another resolution passed by the same committee and which dealt in general and rather innocuous terms with the matter of export bounties within the Empire.

Both resolutions are as follows:

"The committee has considered the item on the agenda of the conference on the determination of the percentage of Empire content necessary to secure preferential tariffs. The committee suggests that the conference should draw the attention of the several governments of the Commonwealth to the importance of this subject and should recommend each of the governments of the Commonwealth to investigate as rapidly as possible the standard of Empire content which should be required by them for the importation under preferential rates of the different classes of goods, bearing in mind:

(a) That though it must rest with each government to decide what standard it will require, a greater degree of uniformity throughout the Commonwealth is desirable.

(b) The standard required should not be such as to defeat or frustrate the intention of the preferential rate of duty conceded on any class of goods."

The resolution dealing with export bounties and anti-dumping duties said:

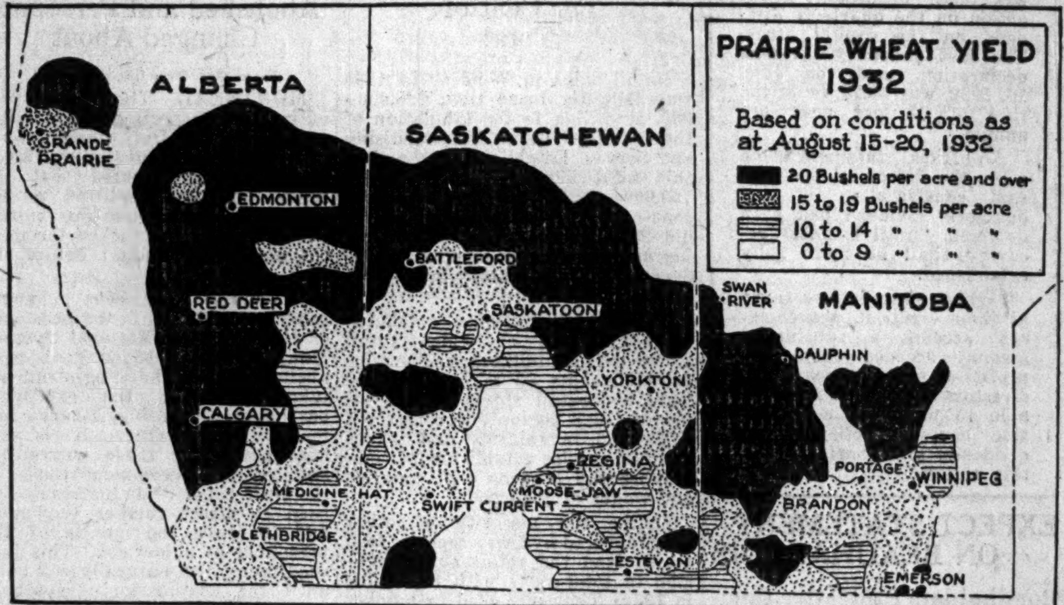
"This conference, recognizing that export bounties and exchange depreciation adversely affect the value of tariff preferences within the Commonwealth, expresses the hope that, with a rise in the level of commodity prices, and with stabilized exchanges, such bounties and special duties which have been adopted as a means of adjusting the situation so created, may be withdrawn."

Newfoundland Survey by Canadian Government

Plans for the development of a ship-to-shore air mail service, such as was conducted during the Ottawa Conference, is stated to be the reason for an aerial survey of the south and west coasts of Newfoundland now being undertaken by the Canadian Government, according to reports from St. John's.

Co-operation has been asked of the Newfoundland Government in the conduct of this survey, through its customs and postal officials along the route to be surveyed.

Distribution of Prairie Buying Power Looks Good



Based on preliminary August returns, the above map shows estimated distribution of the 1932 western wheat crop as reported by W. Sanford Evans Statistical Service of Winnipeg. The returns are based on data supplied by country stations throughout the entire area. Compared with a year ago the map shows a highly encouraging improvement both in volume and distribution of the new crop.

Distribution of 1932 Crop Thought to be Excellent

Grain Will be Marketed at Practically All Points in Prairie Provinces Say Western Experts

Terming the 1932 prairie wheat crop as "near normal" in its yield and distribution, a preliminary survey of the new crop analyzed as to expected yield at each of some 2,000 elevator stations throughout the west, has been published by the W. Sanford Evans Statistical Service, of Winnipeg

Results of the survey are shown in the map reproduced on this page and reveal that there will be only one limited area of failure in South Central Saskatchewan, contrasted with almost total failure of that section in 1931 and a large area of failure in 1930.

Marketings at All Points

Quantities of grain, it is reported, will be marketed at practically all points bringing revenue to farmers, railways and handling agencies across the length and breadth of the wheat country.

By provinces, Alberta makes the best showing followed closely by Manitoba, Saskatchewan has several areas of fine yields with the general average pulled down in the south.

Estimates, of course, are subject to revision, particularly in Alberta since in that province the crop is comparatively late and estimates for that province are therefore liable to more change than in Manitoba or Saskatchewan.

Last year the area of little or no crop (from 0 to 9 bushels per acre) extended clear from Emerson to Lethbridge and rolled as far north in Saskatchewan as Saskatoon. This year the majority of that area will harvest a crop of from 15 to 19 bushels to the acre, according to these estimates, with a crop of from 10 to 14 bushels from Southern Saskatchewan up through Regina and north to Saskatoon. Smaller areas of lighter crop appear in eastern Alberta at the south and up through to Coronation and Castor.

Estimates 435,000,000 Bushels

According to present indications, the crop will be greater than 435 million bushels, says the Sanford Evans Service. Variability of threshing returns make it difficult at the present time to set a more definite figure.

"Threshing outturns show considerable divergence from preliminary indications of yields based on standing crops. Some fields are lighter in the kernel than anticipated and again some are heavier. The peculiar conditions at the end of the growing season, extreme heat and intermittent rains, apparently had an important effect upon filling.

"Coarse grains are still in the making. About 90 per cent of oats and barley is cut in Manitoba, 35 to 40 per cent in Saskatchewan and a relatively small portion in Alberta. A large part of the balance is still immature and some is still filling. Improvement is noted as a result of recent rains but in some cases insects and rust are cutting down expectations. The earliest yield estimates tend to set production considerably greater than 1931. In common with wheat, oats and barley acreages in Manitoba and Saskatchewan should produce much more than last year and Alberta probably about the same."

Crop report of Searle Grain Co., dated August 22 gives an even higher estimate of yield and on the results of returns from 904 stations reporting says that possible wheat yield from the three Prairie Provinces is approximately 459,000,000 bushels.

Summarized returns of this report are as follows:

		Alberta	Sask.	Man.
1. (a) The weighted average condition of the wheat crop compared with normal or 100% at this period is		88%	72%	85%
The weighted average condition 1931 was		68%	42%	51%
(b) The average condition of the coarse grain crop compared with normal or 100% at this period is		80%	68%	73%
(The figure on coarse grain condition is weighted by stations reporting, not acreage).				
2. (a) Percentage of wheat reported as ripening beyond possibility of reduced yield by damage from mrost, heat or drought		45%	66%	91%
(b) Average date on which balance will be safe from damage		Aug. 20	Aug. 27	Aug. 22
3. Estimate of bushels per acre by provinces (wheat weighted by acreage)	Wheat	22	15	18
	Oats	40	32	30
	Barley	28	23	24
	Flax	6	8	9
	Rye	12	14	16
4. Damage by frost reported by number of stations affected	Yes	13	9	1
	No	261	490	127
5. Percentage of cutting completed (wheat weighted by acreage)		19%	47%	93%
		13%	27%	74%

Carloadings for the week ended August 27 amounted to 40,825 cars, an increase of 1,173 cars over the previous week but 6,800 less than in the corresponding week of 1931. The index number rose from 65.64 to 66.59. Grain loadings were lighter but all other commodities were heavier than in the previous week.

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled by The Financial Post

	Weekly Latest 1932	1931	Cumulative Jan. 1 to date 1932	1931
Transportation—				
Car loadings (Aug. 27)	40,825	47,633	1,380,106	1,631,175
C.P.R. gross earn. (Aug. 31)	$ 3,730,000	$ 3,710,000	$ 77,758,000	$ 95,497,000
C.N.R. gross earn. (Aug. 31)	$ 4,016,639	$ 4,693,620	$ 93,118,292	$ 117,393,029
	Monthly			
C.P.R. net earn. (July)	$ 859,708	$ 1,738,232	$ 6,111,587	$ 8,539,591
C.N.R. net earn. (July)	$ 753,433	$ 335,618	$ 3,162,108	$ 1,664,654
Iron and Steel—				
Pig iron, tons ,July)	7,317	40,303	84,518	339,525
Steel, tons (July)	27,506	45,097	207,994	506,974
Automobiles prod. No. (July)	7,472	4,220	47,141	70,305
" exports No. (July)	1,540	1,009	4,659	11,460
Construction—				
Building Permits (July)	$ 4,227,000	$ 11,043,000	$ 26,804,143	$ 69,993,508
Contracts (August)	$ 12,688,500	$ 26,142,600	$ 99,989,800	$ 217,134,900
Newsprint—				
Production, tons (July)	131,780	157,205	1,136,028	1,295,526
Exports, tons (June)	155,895	189,738	933,446	1,025,672
Sugar—				
Imports, raw, lbs. (July)	95,841,700	78,978,500	421,127,800	441,606,700
Melt. & ship., lbs.*	107,288,072	99,673,554	487,046,541	514,779,139
Manufactured, lbs.*	101,700,245	91,870,869	468,083,842	488,717,872
Flour—				
Production, bbls. (July)	1,201,965	1,319,008	7,134,414	7,967,781
Wheat flour exp., bbls. (July)	446,379	466,967	2,818,605	3,132,225
Other Industrial Indices—				
Lumbering: Plank & board exports mill ft. (July)	37.84	92.21	445.91	551.59
Boots & shoes, pr (June)	1,559,192	1,576,449	9,129,585	8,978,977
Petroleum, imp. crude, gal. (July)	104,209,000	98,145,089	555,188,966	562,472,952
Cotton, imp., raw, lbs. (July)	3,590,000	4,374,000	50,584,000	50,581,000
Rubber, raw, imp., lbs. (July)	3,425,000	5,805,746	30,096,926	36,220,783
Coal, imports, tons (July)	1,054,454	1,245,095	5,445,332	6,610,840
Gasoline sales, gals., (Mar.)	27,663,888	....	81,787,845	....
Trade—				
Imports (July)	$ 35,711,000	$ 48,379,000	$ 277,758,511	$ 402,277,594
Exports (July)	$ 42,321,000	$ 49,675,000	$ 265,383,711	$ 341,330,503
Wheat exports, bus. (June)	15,857,427	20,783,219	68,206,072	87,886,709
Labor—				
Employment Index (Aug.)	86.3	105.2	......	......
Electric Power—Output—				
M. Kilowatt hours (July)	1,157,845	1,251,322	9,105,444	9,563,293
Finance—				
Failures, No. (June)	176	165	1,237	1,109
Failures, Liabilities (June)	$ 3,794,281	$ 4,613,464	$ 21,221,450	$ 22,853,013
Bank debits† (July)	$ 2,176,000	$ 2,400,404	$ 14,712,824	$ 18,825,548
Bond sales (July)	$ 27,287,717	$ 7,467,700	$ 188,944,388	$ 333,871,211
Insurance sales (July)	$ 34,469,000	$ 39,977,000	$ 253,002,000	$ 301,479,000
Automobile Financing:				
Used cars (July)	$ 1,226,145	$ 2,093,359	$ 7,685,104	$ 14,702,728
New cars (July)	$ 1,243,540	$ 2,102,341	$ 9,043,247	$ 15,083,394

*Four weeks' period, July 23 to Aug. 13.
†(000's omitted). ‡Deficit.

Markets Open For B.C. Lumber In Dominions

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—As a direct result of the Empire Economic Conference British Columbia's lumber industry has greatly improved its position in other dominions as well as in the Motherland, according to members of the British Columbia lumbermen's delegation just returned from Ottawa.

South Africa, which annually imports 200,000,000 feet of softwood is believed to offer a fine opportunity for trade extension, provided that competitive freight rates can be arranged. Bi-lateral trade agreements will do the rest. Canada in 1930 sold only 13,500,000 feet in that market, the Baltic countries getting most of the remainder.

India and B.W.I.

The same condition applies in the British West Indies, where Canada sold only about one-tenth of the total amount of lumber purchased. India, too, offers a good prospect, with total purchases of 18,000,000 feet and only 200,000 feet from Canada. Revised tariff schedule will give Canadian lumber preference in the important Irish Free state market, where 100,000,000 feet is annually disposed of.

British Columbia has already won 95 per cent of the business offering from Australia, and the same percentage will probably soon represent her trade with New Zealand.

"So far as the assurance of adequate restrictions against Soviet competition in the British Isles is concerned, we will simply have to wait and see how it works out," a leading operator told The Financial Post. "We did not get the preference increased and we did not get a quota or embargo on Russian imports, but we got the best we could, and if the British government carries out the recommendations of the conference we will have a good chance to win, ultimately, about one third of the annual British requirements of 3,000,000,000 feet—enough to keep all our mills busy."

Buying Groups Only Prominent In Few Centres

Although independent retail stores in co-operative buying groups do not do a very large proportion of the total retail sales in cities for which the data gathered at the 1930 Census of Merchandising has been published, in the grocery field they are a force to be reckoned with.

London, Ont., is really the only city where the proportion of sales by this group to total sales is of any size. Hamilton and Quebec City take their place along with London as the strongholds of this type of merchandising. Sales of these buying groups are less than 2 per cent of total sales in all other centres for which reports have been issued with the exception of Ottawa and Peterborough.

Grocery Co-operative

More than 20 per cent of the sales in the grocery field in 1930 were through co-operatives in London and Hamilton but these proportions are considerably larger than the average and when the full results of the census are available the proportion for the whole of Canada will probably be less than 15 per cent. In some large centres, such as Toronto and Winnipeg, where chain store organizations proper are highly developed, the proportion is almost half that of Hamilton and London.

Total sales and proportions for the chief cities for which data has been published are:

Business Done By Individual Stores In Co-operative Buying Groups

	Total Sales of Stores in Groups	% of Total Retail Sales	% of Sales in Grocery Field
Toronto	$6,360,100	1.72	11.70
Winnipeg	1,858,600	1.44	13.20
Hamilton	2,546,200	4.04	21.14
Ottawa	1,626,400	2.86	18.20
Calgary	807,600	1.80	18.50
Quebec	1,740,200	4.35	17.68
Edmonton	557,600	1.65	13.18
London	2,179,900	6.84	22.95
Regina	468,300	1.55	*
Saskatoon	279,300	1.09	*
St. Catharines	192,400	1.46	*
Peterborough	322,600	3.00	*

*Data not available.

Distribution of Farms

According to 1931 Federal Census there are 136,472 farms in the Province of Saskatchewan, distributed as to size, as follows: 1 to 10 acres 1,075; 11 to 50 acres 976; 51 to 100 acres 1,377;; 101 to 200 acres 40,680; 201 to 290 acres, 3,272; 300 to 479 acres 43,985; 480 to 639 acrés 19,081 and 640 acres and over 26,026.

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INSTALLMENT PLAN THOUGHT VITAL TO ELECTRIC SALES

Vast Market for Domestic Appliances Seen in Canada

More intensive retail effort and wider application of installment selling is necessary to tap the vast market in Canada for electrical appliances, according to H. S. Brown, refrigeration division, Canadian General Electric Co., writing in Hardware and Metal, Toronto.

In spite of the widespread growth of domestic electrical devices in recent years, Mr. Brown points out that only 7.3 per cent of the electrically wired homes in Canada have electric refrigeration; 17.6 per cent electric ranges and 26.7 per cent, electric washing machines and 2.1 per cent electric ironers.

Analysis of Canadian Market For Electrical Home Appliances

	Year 1932 Number in homes	Number of homes without	% Saturation
Refrigerators	109,342	1,374,867	7.3
Ranges	261,599	1,222,610	17.6
Washers	396,227	1,087,982	26.7
Ironers	30,848	1,453,361	2.1
Sun lamps	15,126	1,469,083	1.1
Irons	1,398,735	85,474	93.3
Toasters	597,247	886,962	40.0
Vacuum cleaners	346,169	1,138,040	23.0
Water heaters	107,800	1,376,409	7.2
Fans	180,284	1,303,925	12.1
Percolators	122,631	1,361,578	8.2
Clocks	85,300	1,398,909	5.7
Oil burners	35,000	1,449,209	2.4
Heating pads.	100,000	1,384,209	6.7
Hotplates & grills	298,763	1,185,446	20.8
Waffle irons.	25,000	1,459,209	1.7
Grates	70,000	1,414,209	4.7

"There are only two reasons why many more of these appliances are not already in daily use, says Mr. Brown

(1) Retail merchants are not intensively demonstrating the economic need of these devices to a reasonable number of home managers, and converting that vague desire to certain desire.

(2) Retail merchants are not enthusiastically and thoroughly presenting the only means whereby at least 70 per cent of those homes that have not already bought can possibly buy, viz.: the installment plan.

"When we look back over our changing habits of consumption, it is obvious that easy payments had to come. A generation ago food, shelter, clothing and fuel took nearly all the family income. Food was unquestionably the largest item, but 1929 statistics show that food accounted for only about 23 per cent of retail purchases, and automobiles, radio, refrigerators and household electrical appliances together took more of our income than food. These are new arrivals among family expenditures. They are articles of slow depreciation, requiring large capital outlays.

Flour vs. Refrigerator

"The difference between these articles and the old ones is this: Suppose a family consume a barrel of flour a year. It can buy that flour from the grocer in five pound sacks, as it is needed. The refrigerator, on the other hand, which the family can use over a period of many years, must be purchased outright, unless there is available a simple plan of payment that is adapted to the individual prospect's budget.

"Then, again, it might be enlightening to recall some of the successful merchandising methods of the period from 1880 up to the time of the World War. During this period nearly every house of any consequence sheltered a piano and a sewing machine, both purchased on the installment plan. In fact, some of the then prominent pianos could only be purchased at the deferred payment price spread over many months, with no discount offered for cash. It is also a fact that deferred payment charges in those days were exorbitant compared with present rates.

"Installment selling is not a new instrument in the hands of the retailer; but today it is put on a more efficient basis and can be made more effective on this account."

New Industries and Plant Extensions in Canada

Compiled Weekly By The Financial Post

Leonard Jenssen, of Kitchener, Ont., has been apportioned a piece of land by the industrial committee of the city and will erect there a factory for the manufacture of truck trailers and kindred lines.

Beatty Bros. Ltd., of Fergus, Ont., have taken over all the stock of the Louden Machinery Co. of Canada, Ltd., which formerly operated at Guelph, Ont. The deal gives Beatty Bros. the right to all Louden patents in Canada and permission to use the Louden name for a period of 99 years. Chief Louden products are farm accessories such as hay tools, water bowls, cow stalls and other hardware specialties.

Fowler Casing Co., of London, Eng., has formed a Canadian subsidiary, The P. S. Fowler Co., and has leased space in a plant on Front Street East, formerly occupied by the William Davies Co. The Canadian company will process sausage casings for export to the parent company.

Established 43 Years

The Dominion Life Assurance Company is completing its 43rd year of successful operation with a record of steady progress and consistent growth, which reflects a sound administration and an aggressive, safe, investment policy.

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Decem'r, 1925 $81,677,030 Decem'r, 1931 $150,319,791

Assets
Decem'r, 1925 $12,375,516 Decem'r, 1931 $25,779,000

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DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, 1932, being at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, the 1st day of October, 1932, to shareholders of record of the 20th September, 1932.

By Order of the Board.
C. A. Bogert,
General Manager.
Toronto, 18th August, 1932.

The Toronto Mortgage Company

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Three per cent., being at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

1st October, 1932,

to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,
Walter Gillespie,
Manager.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited

Common Dividend No. 13

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 20c. per share (being at the rate of 80c. per annum) has been declared on the no par value Common Stock of CANADA NORTHERN POWER CORPORATION LIMITED for the quarter ending September 30th, 1932, payable October 25th, 1932, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30th, 1932.

By order of the Board.
L. C. HASKELL, Secretary
Montreal, August 23rd, 1932.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 29

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% (being at the rate of 6% per annum) has been declared on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1932, payable October 15th, 1932, to shareholders of record at the close of business, September 30th, 1932.

By order of the Board,
L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.
Montreal, August 26th, 1932.

SUPERTEST Petroleum Corporation Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

"A" Preferred

A quarterly dividend at the rate of 7% per annum on the Class "A" Preferred Stock of this Corporation for the quarter ending September 30th, 1932, has been declared; payable October 1st, 1932, to shareholders on record at the close of business on September 16th, 1932.

"B" Preferred

A quarterly dividend at the rate of 6% per annum on the Class "B" Preferred Stock of this Corporation for the quarter ending September 30th, 1932, has been declared; payable October 1st, 1932, to shareholders on record at the close of business on September 16th, 1932.

Common and Ordinary Shares

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of .25c per share on the Common and Ordinary stock of this Corporation for the quarter ending September 30th, 1932; payable October 1st, 1932, to shareholders on record at the close of business on September 16th, 1932.

Share Warrants

Share Warrant holders will present coupons, serial number 21, to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, London, Ontario, and Branches in Ontario and Quebec, on and after October 1st, 1932, where payment will be made at par.

By order of the Board,
JAMES D. GOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer.
London, Ontario, September 1st, 1932.

Nova Scotia Light and Power Company, Limited

Ordinary Dividend No. 12

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1932, has been declared upon the Ordinary Stock of the Company, payable October 1st, 1932, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 17th, 1932.

By Order of the Board,
C. J. HAYES,
Secretary.
Halifax, N.S.,
August 30th, 1932.

Associated Breweries of Canada Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that quarterly dividend (No. 16) of 1¾% upon the outstanding preference shares of the Company has been declared, the said dividend to be payable on or after the first day of October, A.D. 1932, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, A.D. 1932.

Notice is also given that quarterly dividend (No. 16) of Fifteen (15c) cents on the no par value common shares of the Company issued and outstanding has been declared in favour of shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, A.D. 1932, payable on and after the 30th day of September, A.D. 1932.

By Order of the Board,
J. G. WALFORD,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Calgary, Alberta,
August 30th, 1932.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Dominion Glass Company Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 30th day of September, 1932.

Notice is also hereby given that a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent (1¼%) has been declared on the COMMON STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 30th day of September, 1932.

The above Dividends are payable on Saturday, the 1st day of October, 1932, to Shareholders of record at the close of business Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1932.

By Order of the Board.
MERVYN OFFER
Secretary.
Montreal, 23rd August, 1932.

Canadian Wirebound Boxes Limited

Dividend Notice

The directors of the company have declared a dividend of 25c per share on the class "A" shares of the company for the quarter ending September 30th, 1932, payable on October 1st, 1932, to shareholders of record as at the close of business September 15th, 1932.

By order of the Board.
H. M. Millar,
Assistant Secretary.

The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company

181st DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of 3 per cent for the current Quarter ending 30th September, 1932 (being at the rate of 12 per cent per annum), has been declared on the paid up Capital Stock of this Company and will be payable at the Company's Office, London, Ontario, on or after the 1st October, 1932, to Shareholders of record of the 15th September, 1932.

By Order of the Board,
T. H. MAIN,
Manager.
London, Ontario, 30th August, 1932.

NOTICE

NOTICES OF INSURANCE

Notice is hereby given that License No. 17 dated August 29, 1932, has been issued by the Department of Insurance, Canada, authorizing the Subscribers at Individual Underwriters to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Tornado Insurance, Insurance against damage to property of any kind caused by the explosion of natural or other gas, and Insurance against loss of or damage to property from falling aircraft.

Notice is hereby given that License No. 18 dated August 29, 1932, has been issued by the Department of Insurance, Canada, authorizing the Subscribers at New York Reciprocal Underwriters to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Tornado Insurance, Insurance against damage to property of any kind caused by the explosion of natural or other gas, and Insurance against loss of or damage to property from falling aircraft.

Notice is hereby given that License No. 19 dated August 29, 1932, has been issued by the Department of Insurance, Canada, authorizing the Subscribers at Affiliated Underwriters to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Tornado Insurance, Insurance against damage to property of any kind caused by the explosion of natural or other gas, and Insurance against loss of or damage to property from falling aircraft.

THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for the City of East Windsor has become subject to the provisions of Part VI of "The Ontario Municipal Board Act, 1932," by an Order of The Ontario Municipal Board bearing date the 8th day of August, 1932, and from and after the first publication of this Notice in the "Ontario Gazette" all actions or proceedings against the said Board are stayed and thereafter no action or other proceeding against the said Board shall be commenced or continued nor shall a levy be made under a Writ of Execution against it without leave of The Ontario Municipal Board.

Dated this 8th day of August, A. D., 1932.

H. C. SMALL,
Secretary of The Ontario Municipal Board.

SCOTCHMAN, 55 YEARS OF AGE, single, thorough knowledge of French and Spanish, 25 years business experience in Mexico; wishes to return to any Spanish-American country as representative or in responsible executive position. For further particulars, references, etc., write to W. D. Flemyng, Fort Steele, B. C.

CANADA NOW HAS DOMINANT SHARE OF WHEAT EXPORTS

World Shipments Increased Sharply in Past Week

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—With North America markets closed for the labor day holiday there was a sharp upturn in wheat prices at Liverpool, resulting in increased values here on Tuesday which, however, were held for only a few hours. This was a reflection of actual conditions in the world's export trade, with this continent the only important source of present supply, and wheat uncomfortably plentiful here.

Markets in the United States still hold slightly above export levels, due to a combination of causes, of which one of the most important ones is the reluctance of farmers to sell at present levels, which because of the exchange situation appear decidedly worse there than in Canada. This leaves Canada doing far more export business than any other country, in fact at the moment more than all other countries put together, and decidedly more than she has done for many months past.

World Exports Increase

World export shipments increased sharply last week to over 11,000,0000 bushels, while for a time in August such shipments were at the rate of only slightly more than 6,000,000 bushels, and in fact for the whole of August were less than 30,000,000 bushels, the smallest world trade that had been known since 1915. For a while Great Britain was the only important buyer, a reflection of the fact that continental countries were getting along mainly on domestic supplies of the new crop. The increase indicates that such extremely slim buying could not long continue. Of this North America's share was nearly 7,500,000, nearly all of it Canadaian.

Russia made some small shipments, but these are believed to have been in fulfillment of contracts made a considerable time ago on behalf of the Russian export organization, before the full extent of difficulties with this year's crop had been realized. Present and prospective shipments from Russia are on so small a scale that it would hardly seem worth while for the Russian government to take the trouble incidental to collecting wheat for export.

Germany is selling some soft wheat to Great Britain at very low prices, but this is expected to be replaced by equivalent shipments of hard wheat, presumably Canadian, which can be done without duty cost under Germany's tariff regulations. France's crop prospects are still rosy, but the total yield is put slightly before previous estimates, possibly leaving France with some slight import requirements for the year. Italy is buying Durham wheat, and is expected to have to import fair quantities of bread wheat in addition.

Reports of crop damage in the Danubian states are fully confirmed, which appears to put the whole Black Sea pretty well out of the export picture for the current year.

Orient Situation Obscure

The Oriental situation is obscure at the moment. With the cessation of selling pressure from Australia, shipments to the Orient have been at a low level, and it is quite possible that a little will be experienced during the next few months until a new Australian crop is ready to market. The Orient seldom buys much of the higher grades of Canadian wheat, and at present it is only the higher grades that we have to offer in quantity.

After a short period of rainy weather which held up threshing operations, deliveries of wheat in the West are now being made in extensive volume. The high grade of the current crop continues to be remarkable, and it is doubtful if ever before has so much high-grade wheat been produced in the country. So far as total quantity is concerned, the Free Press estimate will be accepted generally as being close to the mark, although later developments as threshing periods may call for some subsequent revision of ideas.

HARVEST DELAYED BY HEAVY RAINS

C. P. R. Reports Wheat Crop is 77 Per Cent Cut

Continued interruption of harvesting operations through heavy rains has been the unfortunate position of the western farmer during the past week, according to the Canadian Pacific Railway weekly crop report dated September 2. Heavy rains in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and showers to heavy rains in Alberta fell during the period and practically caused the cessation of operations, although with clear windy weather the work is again proceeding in some parts.

North-central Alberta has suffered from a few degrees of frost at night and late grain on low land may be affected, the only other troublesome feature being rust infestation of late coarse grains in some parts of Saskatchewan caused by the heavy rainfall.

Despite interruptions through wet weather it is estimated that cutting is completed to the following extent: wheat 77 per cent; oats and barley 63 per cent. Threshing has also been delayed, Manitoba being furthest advanced with 40 per cent threshed. Other sections of the west vary from 5 to 30 per cent.

Wheat already threshed is grading high and the yield in most parts is quite up to expectations. Some reports state that the grade and yield will be affected by the recent rains. Scattered points, report sprouting and bleaching, but this is not at all general.

The feed situation has been materially improved during the latter part of August, pasturage growth and water supplies benefitting.

Weather in British Columbia during the past week has been mostly unsettled and cool with heavy showers and rains, but on the whole favorable for the apple crop which is showing uniform coloring. MacIntosh Red apples will be ready in about 10 days and other kinds and stone fruits are moving in good volume. Threshing is almost completed and pastures are in good condition.

Dividend Omitted On Sun Life Stock

Directors of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada today decided to defer action on the quarterly dividend on the capital stock. The last quarterly dividend declaration, made on June 16, 1932, was $3.75, or at the rate of 15 per cent per annum.

An official statement made after the directors' meeting, said consideration of the quarterly dividend had been deferred, "until business recovery shall be more fully established.

"While shareholders have at their credit in shareholders' account a substantial amount accrued from the profits of previous years, the directors considered it advisable to pursue a conservative course. Policyholders' dividends are unaffected by this action."

EXPECT STATEMENT ON BEAUHARNOIS

Bondholders Protective Committee Expected to Issue Report

Beauharnois bondholders' protective committee may announce its plan for completion of the project at an early date or report as to the best attitude for bondholders to take with regard to the future of the enterprise. In the meantime expenses of current work have been met and it is likely that the project will be in a position to deliver power to Montreal Light Heat & Power Consolidated and to Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission on October 1, 1932. Four units of 50,000 horsepower each have already been installed but about $35,000,000 is needed to complete ten units of the project, including cost of recent work.

Almost any day the Government will take over the canal from the company but the question of financing the enterprise to the point where it can ultimately deliver under contract to Montreal Power and Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission about 400,000 horsepower of the total projected capacity of 500,000 horsepower has still to be settled or the agreement reached to be announced. It is with regard to this situation that bondholders are awaiting an announcement from the committee. The members of the latter have been quite active but they have been silent as to the results of their various interviews.

FOOD STORE SALES LEAD RETAILERS IN WINDSOR, ONT.

Sales of Independents 60 Per Cent of Total

Retail sales in Windsor in 1930 were slightly more than $28,000,000, according to the tabulation of the Census of Retail Merchandising and Service Establishments, and of this total independents did $16,750,000 worth, or almost 60 per cent of the business. Chain stores did 28.8 per cent, the balance being done by local multiples and independents in voluntary buying organizations.

Total retail business amounted to $31,000,000, of which retail stores did $28 millions and service establishments $3 millions. There were 866 retail stores which employed 3,328 persons, who received $4,233,700 in salaries and wages and 387 service establishments employing 846 persons with salaries and wages of $985,900.

Unlike the majority of other cities covered by these reports, food stores lead the retail stores division in total sales with $7,721,700 in 1930. They also lead in number of stores, number of employees and salaries and wages paid with 323, 733 and $798.200 respectively.

Merchandise Third

The automotive group takes second place ahead of general merchandise with sales of $4.229,400 and is also second with 112 establishments. Employees numbered 406 and they received $602,600 in salaries and wages.

Although total sales of chain organizations are not large, chain grocery stores do a large proportion of the business in this field with sales of $2.736,400, out of a total grocery sales of $4,378,900. Filling station sales are almost equally divided between chains and independents.

Domestic service leads the service division with receipts of $579,000, followed by amusements with $479,500. About half of the domestic service receipts are collected by laundries and $200,000 by cleaners and dyers.

Hotel statistics show that 17 hotels had 896 guest rooms, employed 304 persons who received $238,555 in salaries and wages. Receipts totalled $1,029,578, made up as follows: rooms, $496,090; meals, $383,533; room and meals, $42,966; and other sources, $106,989.

Chief statistics are:

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RETAIL MERCHANDISING GROUPS IN WINDSOR

	No. of stores	No. of employees*	Salaries & wages $	Net Sales† (1930) $	Stocks on hand, end of year (at cost) $
Automotive	112	406	602,600	4,229,400	431,800
Food	323	733	798,200	7,721,700	337,900
General merchandise	19	518	483,800	3,444,300	884,700
Apparel	89	267	380,500	2,911,200	880,900
Lumber	42	263	460,600	1,502,600	465,200
Furniture	37	203	282,300	1,498,700	502,700
Restaurant	71	235	184,700	795,300	20,600
All other stores	173	703	1,041,000	5,970,300	1,001,200
Total	866	3,328	4,233,700	‡28,073,500	4,525,000

* The number of employees includes those working both full time and part time and also proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary, therefore, the amount of salaries and wages represents the total wages bill. The figures given do not provide a basis for correctly computing average wages, average sales per employee, or rate of stock turn. In later reports the data will be presented in greater detail and more accurate computations may be made.

† Including $139,600 service receipts.

‡ Add $15,600 retail sales of wholesalers.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL SERVICE GROUPS IN WINDSOR

	No. of stores	No. of employees*	Salaries & wages $	Receipts† (1930) $	Stocks on hand, end of year (at cost) $
Amusements	19	96	119,000	479,500	1,100
Cartage and storage	17	93	129,000	293,600	4,200
Domestic service	57	218	260,300	579,000	21,400
Personal services	130	103	87,900	315,000	3,400
Photography	11	15	12,500	48,900	2,400
Repair	112	60	58,100	304,200	12,900
Transportation	5	149	167,900	477,600	....
All other establishments	36	112	151,200	590,400	37,900
Total	387	846	985,900	3,088,200	83,300

*See above.

†Including $30,700 merchandise sales.

Great-West Life Assurance Co.'s 100 leading producers and three branch managers who have qualified through their agents' production attended a Business Conference at Minaki, Ont., from Sept. 6 to 8. The conference was under the chairmanship of H. W. Manning, assistant general manager.

NATIONAL SYSTEM EFFECTS CHANGES ON A WIDE SCALE

Fifty Senior Positions Are Abolished and Personnel Changed About

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—There is no lack of interest respecting the possible contents of the Duff Commission's report on the Canadian railways. It is now anticipated that the report will be submitted to the government some time this month, but no details are looked for until the matter is brought before the House.

Meanwhile numerous changes have been effected in the personnel of the Canadian National System. Many senior positions have been abolished and a shuffling about has taken place in the executive, passenger accounting, finance and traffic departments. It is not known whether these moves are anticipating recommendations in the Duff report, but the result has been to effect further economies and to leave the morale of the personnel at a low ebb. This is a condition which naturally will exist until the commission's report is made available to the public.

Numerous other changes have been effected at headquarters, including the consolidation of offices outside the head office building. For several years the Canadian National headquarters staff has been quartered in various buildings throughout Montreal. With the pressing need for economy, quarters have been fitted up under the high level structure leading to the new station (which continues to be a mammoth hole in the ground) and the staffs in the various rented quarters are being moved in as speedily as possible.

This week alone, the retirement of 11 officers of the company was announced and the abolition of 14 additional offices. This brings the total number of offices abolished to date up to 50.

New plans announced and effective September 1, include retirement of C. Price Green, F.R.G.S., commissioner of natural resources for the company, and of R. C. W. Lett, superintendent of the natural resources branch for Alberta and British Columbia. Both Mr. Price Green and Mr. Lett have reached the age of retirement after giving valuable service to the company, the former having a record of thirty-six years, while the latter was for twenty-nine years associated with the old Grand Trunk and the Canadian National system. The offices of commissioner of natural resources and superintendent of the natural resources branch for Alberta and British Columbia have been abolished.

R. P. Ormsby, secretary of the Canadian National Railways, announced the retirement of Henry Philips, assistant secretary. Mr. Philips began his career with the Grand Trunk Railway Company in 1896. Mr. Ormsby also announced that the position of assistant to the chairman has been abolished.

From the office of R. C. Vaughan, vice-president in charge of purchases and stores, came the announcement of the retirement of six officers of that department and the abolition of eight positions. In a number of cases amalgamation of offices has been effected. The positions abolished include assistant general fuel agent with office in Montreal, has been transferred to Toronto as fuel agent, succeeding C. E. Jones who has retired. F. W. Hargrave, formerly assistant purchasing agent at Montreal, has retired after forty years of service, the position being abolished. T. Duff Smith was retired from the position of lake forwarding agent at Cleveland. This position was abolished and the work transferred to another office.

The consolidation of two divisions and abolition of several offices are included in economies effected in the express department, are announced by C. E. Bellerose, general manager of the Canadian National Express. In future the territory of the eastern division will include Montreal City which was formerly a separate division. A. J. Seaton, superintendent of the eastern division has retired after forty-seven years of service. He will be succeeded by S. O. Martin, formerly superintendent of the Montreal City division. The office of superintendent of the Montreal City division is abolished. The position of foreign agent of the eastern district is abolished and the duties of that position assigned to other officers.

G. G. Everett, formerly foreign agent, becomes agent at Montreal with supervision over all accounting and solicitation matters at the Montreal agency, succeeding A. H. Ball, who is appointed general agent with jurisdiction over all operations of the Montreal agency.

Canadian National Steamships official announce the retirement of Col. J. Carleton Brown, Pacific Coast manager, The office of Pacific Coast manager has been abolished and the interests of the Canadian National Steamships on the Pacific Coast will, in future, be in charge of Thomas Loudon, general superintendent, with headquarters at Vancouver.

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The 80's—a period of falling prices throughout the world;
1893—the dying thrust of the long price decline;
1907—not so bad in Canada but hard on other countries;
1913—the worst effects of which were deferred by the war;
1922—when "the Whisper of Death" was heard in Canada;
1929-32—from which Canada will again emerge triumphant.

RECENTLY The Financial Post published a series of eleven articles on the ten depressions that Canada has come safely through in the last one hundred years, and on the eleventh which she is now experiencing. Tremendous interest was shown by many readers in these articles; they have now been reprinted in the form of a small booklet which is available at nominal cost.

This is a striking record of economic conquest; of Canadian growth through good times and bad. It inspires courage and faith in our ability to go on from the present crisis to new and greater developments.

A study of economic history makes us wise. We understand the present depression and its problems better when we understand previous similar periods. Reading this booklet is a pleasant duty for every business man.

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Your Investments

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Gatineau Power; Ont. Power

I am a widow and desire the maximum of safety for my investments. I hold a $1,000 Gatineau Power 5 per cent bond, due 1956, and would like to know if I would get increased security by selling this bond and buying a bond of Ontario Power Service corp. which would be exchanged for a bond guaranteed by the Province of Ontario. Would this be a wise move? Would it be better to buy a Grand Trunk Pacific 3½ per cent bond due 1962? Is this bond guaranteed by the Federal Government?

Gatineau Power Co. is earning interest charges on its 5 per cent first mortgage bonds due 1956 over 2 times after depreciation and the bonds have shown considerable strength in recent weeks. The bonds are speculative to some extent but command a ready market in New York and Canada and there do not appear to be any reasons at the present time why you should sell these bonds. If you were to sell your Gatineau bonds and buy bonds of Ontario Power Service and the Ontario Power Service bonds were exchanged for bonds of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario guaranteed by the province, there would appear to be possibility of some profit which might be as high as 10 points. It will not be certain, however, that the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission will take over Ontario Power Service until October 1, by which date 90 per cent of the Ontario Power Service bonds must be deposited with the trustee. While bond dealers in Toronto feel that the deal will go through there is an element of speculation which accounts for the profits to be made by buying Ontario Power Service bonds at the present time. If you have sustained losses on your other investment holdings it might not be advisable for you to take the risk at all.

The Grand Trunk Pacific first mortgage bonds, due 1962, are guaranteed by the Dominion Government and are therefore safe both as to principal and interest. Interest on these bonds, however, is payable in sterling or in Canadian funds at the current rate of exchange and since the pound sterling is at a considerable discount in terms of Canadian funds and this discount is liable to fluctuate from day to day, you would never be certain as to just what income you would receive from these bonds. The same would apply in case you desired to sell the bonds at some future date.

General Steel Wares

I am enclosing a list of bond quotations which indicates that General Steel Wares bonds are in default. I hold a bond of this company and had not been notified that such was the case. What are the prospects for this company?

The six per cent first mortgage sinking fund bonds series A of General Steel Wares Limited are not in default at the present time and the next interest payment is not due until November 1, 1932. We are informed that the sinking fund is up-to-date. The clipping you enclose in your letter of August 3, taken from a western newspaper which states that General Steel Wares is in default is incorrect.

The company has failed to earn bond interest in the past two years and at December 31, 1931, carried forward a deficit of $1,096,024. Operations during the first six months of the current year were not as good as for the corresponding period in 1931 but we believe that the substantial improvement was shown during July and payment of bond interest on November 1 will largely depend upon whether this improvement continues during the coming months. During the past year the company has substantially cut its operating and administrative costs so that with any general improvement in business conditions bond interest will probably be met.

The company manufactures and sells a wide diversity of lines across Canada and sales have fallen heavily in recent years. With the consolidation that has taken place of the various units, it would appear that the company could regain at least some of its former position, if it can weather the next few months.

Ford "A"; Cockshutt Plow

Please give me your advice on the following common stocks as purchases for a medium hold. The stocks are those of Ford Co. of Canada, Cockshutt Plow, Imperial Oil and British-American Oil.

Ford A stock has a distinct appeal because of the long record of the company and its success over more than two decades in building up a very strong financial position. During most of that time it registered outstanding successes from year to year, since it had to remodel entirely its old plant in order to get over to a new style of car, it has had several years of considerable deficits. On the whole the new line of cars took well, but as is usual in years of depression all automobile sales even by well-managed companies fell off considerably, and in the low-priced field in which it was once pre-eminent there are now a number of competitors. Ford Company of Canada is, however, a well-managed company and can be depended upon because of its relations with the other Ford companies of the world to present interesting models which will win a large public acceptance. Successes of this company, as of other companies, however, from year to year will depend partly on general business conditions and the ability of people to buy cars and partly on the popularity from year to year of new models which may be introduced.

Cockshutt Plow income is derived from sales to farmers and therefore improvement in business must depend on farmers getting more money for their various products. Much greater improvement must take place before the farmer's purchasing power becomes large enough to aid farm implement companies materially.

Imperial Oil is the leading company in Canada both from the standpoint of widespread operations and financial strength. Its earnings are good in Canada, but about 60 per cent of its 50 cent annual dividend is obtained from earnings outside of Canada, mainly from the earnings of International Petroleum. As International Petroleum gets most of its earnings from its production of crude oil in Peru and Colombia those earnings naturally are subject to fluctuation in connection with disturbed conditions, if such obtain, in the countries of origin and the world price created by pressure of crude oil supplies from various parts of the world.

B. A. Oil Company is a fully integrated oil company with important production in East Texas and Oklahoma, with leased oil tankers bringing its crude oil to Montreal and lake oil tankers bringing it on to Toronto. Both companies depend for maintenance of their earnings on maintenance of the present level of duties established by the Bennett government, so long as disturbed oil prices obtain in the United States. Some increase in competition may develop from the establishments of two new refineries by Shell Co. of Canada.

Loblaw Groceterias

What is the difference between the class A and class B stocks of Loblaw Groceterias? Is either subject to call? Which is the better buy as an investment?

Loblaw's Groceteria Co. has no funded debt but two class of stocks of which there are 426,666 shares of Class A stock and 383,300 shares of Class B stock outstanding. Shares are of no par value and in each class there are 600,000 shares authorized.

The Class B shares are entitled to full voting rights and the Class A shares are non-voting. The Class A shares are entitled to cumulative preference dividends of 50 cents per year and after 50 cents has been paid on Class B shares further profits are equally divided share for share, between the two classes. The Class A shares are preferred up to $15 per share in event of distribution of assets. The Class A shares are redeemable at option of the company at a price not exceeding $15 a year. During 1932 4,875 Class A shares were purchased on the open market and cancelled.

From a purely investment standpoint the Class A shares are more desirable due to the preference as to dividends and assets that they carry, but in the past five years the dividend has been the same on both classes of stock, and furthermore the dividend has been earned by a satisfactory margin that has permitted the company to materially strengthen its liquid position. The Class A shares are usually quoted slightly higher than the Class B shares and command a somewhat better market.

Steel Co. of Canada

Would you kindly give me an opinion on Steel of Canada at the present time?

Steel Company of Canada as one of the principal steel manufacturers in Canada has naturally felt keenly the abnormal decrease in the demand for steel products during the past two or three years. The company drew upon surplus in 1931 to the extent of $661,191 in order to pay ordinary dividends but this was the first time that surplus was reduced since 1922 and at Dec. 31, 1931, surplus amounted to $13,796,087. At that date the company had current assets of $16,220,909 of which $1,600,000 was in cash and call loans and $5,685,719 was in government bonds and approved securities which had been written down to market value. Current liabilities amounted to only $1,411,275 so that the ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 10.78 to 1 and an improvement on the previous year.

While earnings during 1932 may be expected to be on even a lower level than 1931 the finances of the company are more than sufficient to enable it to carry on until there is an improvement in the demand for steel. The company has made good profits in the past and will doubtless make good profits in the future. The present market for the common stock at 21¼ shows a return of over 8 per cent on the basis of the current annual dividend of $1.75. High for the year has been 28⅜ and the low 10¼.

Economic Investment

I should appreciate any information you can give me regarding Economic Investment Trust. What was the issue price of the common stock? Would purchase of the common stock be considered as an investment or a speculation?

Economic Investment Trust was incorporated in 1927 and the present capitalization consists of $990,000 of five per cent, 30-year first collateral trust bonds due 1957, and 1,996,250 shares of $50 par value common stock. There is $1,500,000 of 5½ per cent preferred stock of $100 par value which is authorized but none of which has been issued. The bonds were offered at par and carried non-detachable stock purchase warrants which entitled the holders to purchase common shares on an increasing price scale up to April 1, 1931, when the privilege expired. The original offering of common stock was made in February, 1927, at $52.50 per share.

Net profits from operation after providing for bond interest and operating expenses amounted to $69,803 in year ended March 31, 1932, as compared with a high of $132,218 in the year ended March 31, 1930. Bond interest has been earned by a good margin in each year since formation of the trust and semi-annual dividends on the common stock have been paid regularly, although the dividend rate has been reduced twice in the past year. The present rate is $1.50 per year, payable April and October 1.

The Trust does not publish the securities in which it is interested, but gives a summary of investments, classifying the portfolio as to type of securities, nature of undertaking and geographical distribution. Fifty-nine per cent of the company's holdings are Canadian securities and 34 per cent are United States securities. In common with other investment trusts there has been substantial depreciation of values of securities held in the portfolio. The management and directors appear to be men of ability and integrity. There is no active market for the common stock.

Associated Breweries

I would appreciate receiving any information you may have regarding Associated Breweries.

What breweries do they control and do they still continue to pay the 60 cent dividend yearly?

Associated Breweries of Canada Ltd. with head office in Calgary, controls through ownership of all the common stock, the Lethbridge Brewery Ltd., New Edmonton Breweries Ltd., Regina Brewing Co., Prince Albert Breweries Ltd. Combined capacity of the four plants is 350,000 barrels per year and they manufacture beer, ales, stout, ginger ale and other carbonated beverages. Early in 1932 the company purchased the license of Vancouver Malt & Sake Brewing Co. and a plant site in Vancouver.

The fiscal year of the company ends December 31 and in the last annual statement available April 25, the net revenue of Associated Breweries, available for preferred and common dividends, was $347,627 as compared with $524,427 in the previous years. Earnings on the $1,215,700 of seven per cent preference stock amounted to $28.59 per share and after payment of preferred dividend earnings on the 224,600 shares of no par common stock amounted to $1.18 per share. In 1931 the company paid common dividends of 80 cents per share. The last common dividend was paid June 30, 1932, at the rate of 60 cents per share per year, but the company has given no indication that the common dividend rate would be changed. Current assets of the company at December 31 last amounted to $838,593 almost entirely in cash, high grade bonds, listed stock and life insurance policies. Accounts payable amounted to only $2,231 but loans from constituent companies totalled $1,018,626. It is stated that these loans represent no actual indebtedness to the public as shares of these subsidiaries are fully owned by the Associated Breweries and the subsidiaries have no outside indebtedness. Sales in 1931 showed some reduction and it would seem probable that this experience had carried into the current year.

The last annual meeting of the company was held on April 26, 1932.

Dominion Gas & Electric

I was recently offered a 6½ per cent bond of Dominion Gas & Electric Co. at 60. What information can you give me on this bond and its security?

The Dominion Gas & Electric Co. is a holding company operating subsidiaries in Western Canada which formerly were owned by International Utilities. Dominion Gas has outstanding $8,000,000 of 6½ per cent first lien and collateral trust gold bonds due July 1, 1945, and the bonds are secured by bonds, preferred and common stock of the subsidiary companies in some of which there is a substantial interest taking precedence over Dominion Gas & Electric bonds.

In the year ending Dec. 31, 1931, working capital of Dominion Gas & Electric showed a substantial reduction. A consolidated earnings statement for that period is not available but in the 12 months ended March 31, 1932, consolidated net earnings amounted to $1,153,664 as compared with $1,326,928 in the, preceding year; after prior charges of subsidiary companies bond interest was earned approximately three times, apparently, before depreciation. With the exception of Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company and Northwestern Utilities Ltd., the annual statements of the various Dominion Gas subsidiaries are not published. In 1931 net profits of Northwestern Utilities available for dividends dropped to $179,332 from $346,772. Earnings of Canadian Western Natural Gas showed some increase in 1931 but the net profits available for common dividends on stock held by Dominion Gas & Electric were lower than in the previous year. American Commonwealth Power Corporation which controls Dominion Gas & Electric is at present in receivership, and we are not aware as to how this situation affects Dominion Gas.

Western Savings & Loan

I am interested in the standing of the Western Savings & Loan Association from the standpoint of an investment. Before going further, I would like to feel confident that the investment was fairly sound.

I understand that older firms in this line are very secure and may almost be classified with life insurance companies, but the above firm is not old enough yet to have much of a past record.

Figures submitted to us by Western Savings and Loan Association indicate a fairly substantial rate of growth during the past year with an increase in surplus favoring certificate holders. The figures submitted are stated to be copies of auditors' figures.

As at June 30, 1932, the company is shown to have assets of $320,524 with liabilities to certificate holders of $244,063 and a surplus in favor of certificate holders of $76,461. Since April 30, 1931, the company has increased its holdings of first mortgages from $193,762 to $252,526, cash has increased from $3,416 to $5,126, Dominion of Canada bonds from $5,568 to $56,776 and at June 30, 1932, loans on certificates amounted to $6,095. During the period of over a year the company has increased its holdings of Dominion of Canada bonds at a time when bond prices have been well below the long term average. On the basis of figures submitted to us the security of certificate holders appears to have been improved.

The company's mortgage investments consist of first mortgages on urban residential properties in selected areas in the three prairie provinces. It is stated that the company is not having any difficulty with mortgages held by the association at this time. Given proper management and supervision the experience of the past would indicate that such an investment should give good security over a period of time, and probably the present period is as severe a test as it would be possible to get. The association is subject to the supervision and jurisdiction of the Manitoba Municipal and Public Utilities Boards and most of its business is done in Manitoba. During the past year or so, however, the company would appear to have been concentrating its activities in Alberta and Saskatchewan to a greater extent.

The certificates of the Association offer a compulsory savings plan that has merit for certain types of investors. In undertaking purchase of the certificates, however, the investor should be reasonably sure of his ability to continue payments to maturity of the contract, since if he discontinued payments after a few years, he would forego the chief advantages of the plan.

Canada Cement

Would you be good enough to give me details of the capital structure of Canada Cement Co.? I also want to know what common share earnings were last year and your opinion on prospects

Capital structure of Canada Cement Co. comprises $19,178,000 of five and a half per cent first mortgage bonds; $20,965,400 of six and a half per cent preferred stock and 600,000 shares of common stock. In the year ended November 30, 1931, bond interest and preferred dividends were covered leaving a margin equal to 32 cents a share on the common stock. The decline in construction this year has restricted the company's earnings and preferred dividends have been passed. Immediate prospects are not impressive due to the lack of major construction projects underway. The company does about 80 per cent of the total cement business in Canada, and should improve its position under better conditions.

Curtiss-Reid

In one of your issues for the month of May last, there appeared a plan for a capital re-organization of Curtiss, Reid & Co., of Montreal. I would be much obliged if you would let me have particulars of that plan as set out in your paper.

On May 30 last, shareholders of Curtiss-Reid Aircraft Co. met in Montreal to consider a proposal to reduce the company's capital structure from $1,500,000 of preferred stock of $30 par value and 100,000 shares of no par common, to 52,500 shares of new common stock, no par value. The plan offered preferred shareholders a share for share exchange, while common shareholders were offered one new share for each 40 old shares held.

This proposal was approved by the shareholders, who, at the same time, approved the sale of the company's assets to a new company to be known as Montreal Aircraft Industries Ltd. Stock in the old Curtiss-Reid Aircraft Co. will be exchanged for that of the Montreal Aircraft Industries on the basis outlined above.

Eastern Dairies

Can you give us a little information on Eastern Dairies common stock as an investment? Is the dividend fairly safe?

In the past two years Eastern Dairies has expanded rapidly and is now regarded as one of the largest dairy organizations in the Dominion. Its earning record up to the end of last year was a satisfactory one. During the current year, the company has been confronted with difficulties in the Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal areas, which are understood to have reacted on earnings. At the same time these troubles are to be regarded more or less as temporary, though they will likely have some influence on earnings for this year.

It is rather difficult to make any definite statement respecting the dividend on the common stock. Though the dividend was earned last year, there is a possibility that such will not be the case in 1932. Also there has been an increasing tendency on the part of managements of late to conserve their cash position, even though in some instances they are capable of paying dividends, by omitting any distribution on their capital stock. We have no knowledge as to Eastern Dairies' intentions regarding the common dividend, but this is a point to bear in mind.

Canadian Car

I have just subscribed to The Financial Post and would like to take advantage of your enquiry service. How many shares has Canadian Car & Foundry outstanding? Would you give me some information on earnings and the outlook?

Canadian Car and Foundry has outstanding $7,500,000 of 7 per cent preferred stock, par value $25, and 265,800 shares of no par common stock. Earnings in the year ended September 30, 1931, were equal to 65 cents a share on the common stock after all charges; indications are that earnings at the end of the current year will show a drop. Railway companies have placed practically no orders for new equipment in the past year, and prospects for commitments on a large scale are not encouraging at the moment. Canadian Car, however, has diversified its production to some extent, while over a period of years, depreciation of rolling stock must necessitate purchases by the railways. A feature of the position of Canadian Car is its financial status; the last balance sheet showed cash and investments of around $3,000,000 and a working capital of $6,545,000.

Bell Telephone

I am interested in an investment in the 5 per cent bonds of Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, due 1955. What is the position of these bonds?

The Bell Telephone bonds are regarded as being among the soundest of high grade Canadian industrial bond issues, and the market price of these bonds has strengthened during the past month, more or less in line with improvement prices on all high grade government and municipal bonds.

Earnings of Bell Telephone show a reduction in the current year, in comparison with 1931 figures and in May, 1932, the dividend rate was reduced from $8 per share to $7 per share on the common stock. This is the first reduction in rate to be made since 1891. The company is soundly financed and has a practical monopoly on the telephone business in Eastern Canada, so that there is ample security behind the bonds. At present levels the bonds are selling at a fairly substantial premium which is ample indication of their popularity as a highly conservative investment. Of course, if there was a general reaction in bond prices Bell Telephone bonds would also be affected and it might be possible to pick up these bonds at a somewhat lower price. It is, of course, impossible to predict any such reaction definitely.

Beauharnois Power

What chance is there of the Beauharnois Collateral Trust Bonds resuming their interest payments, and is there any danger of the principal being reduced?

Until the committee for the debenture holders of Beauharnois Power Corp. issues a statement of its recommendations there can be no indication as to when interest payments will be resumed on the debentures. The first stage of the Beauharnois development will go into production in October, but there are substantial bank loans which will have to be funded as soon as possible and the interest charges on such a bond issue would naturally precede interest on the debentures.

Over the next five years, Beauharnois is party to contract calling for an increased production and sale of power and it would appear that at the end of the five-year period, the company would be in a position to pay debenture interest. The Beauharnois debentures have shown a substantial appreciation in price during the past month or more and are currently quoted at 41 to 43. Some bond dealers feel that when the report of the protective committee is published the bonds may show some further appreciation.

Ont. Municipal Board

I hold debentures of both Ford City and West Sandwich, both of which are in default. With whom should I communicate? I understand the Ontario Municipal Board is in authority. Is the Corporation of Canadian Bondholders concerned? What is the address of this organization?

The Ontario Municipal Board was formed at the last session of the provincial legislature and consists of three permanent members. The board has exceedingly wide powers by which it can force municipalities to strengthen their financial position and in case of default the board appoints a board of five supervisors to step in and take control of the situation. Such boards are now in operation in the Township of West Sandwich and in East Windsor, formerly known as Ford City. The boards have taken complete control and have eliminated a number of expenditures by these municipalities. A report will be made eventually on the Border Cities in default but the situation has been so difficult that it may take some time before any definite recommendation can be made.

John Appleton, secretary treasurer of the Dominion Mortgage & Investment Association, 302 Bay Street, Toronto, is the representative of the debenture holders on the board of supervisors for both West Sandwich and East Windsor. We would suggest that you might write to Mr. Appleton and tell him of the bonds that you hold. It is possible that communications will be sent to bondholders from time to time and doubtless he would put your name on the list.

The Corporation of Canadian Bondholders has no connection with the Ontario Municipal Board. The Corporation of Canadian Bondholders is more concerned in defaults on corporation bonds, but we are not aware that they have taken any action in any specific case as yet. The directors of the Corporation would appear to be trustworthy and responsible men. The address of the Corporation is Room 1520 Bank of Hamilton Building, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Membership in the association costs $10.

Quebec Farms Larger Than Those in Ontario

From information obtained when the last official decennial census of Canada was taken in June, 1931, the average size of the farms in the Dominion is now known. Of the 728,664 farms, 233,325 are between 101 and 200 acres, 187,636 are 300 acres and over, 148,258 are between 51 and 100 acres, 80,077 are between 11 and 50 acres, 43,748 between one and 10 acres and 35,620 are between 201 and 299 acres.

Farms with the largest acreage are in the three Prairie Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Eastern Canada the statistics show that in Prince Edward Island the largest group is the 51 to 100 acres with 5,071 farms. The similar group is also the largest for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with 10,325 and 11,457 farms respectively. In these three provinces the number of farms over 300 acres is small.

In the Province of Quebec there are 48,823 farms with acreages between 101 and 200 acres, forming the largest group for the province. In Ontario, on the other hand, the farms with acreages between 51 and 100 acres form the largest group with 68,620 farms.

A comparison with the census of 1921 shows a remarkable increase in the groups having the largest acreages with a corresponding decrease in the smallest size farms.

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MACARONI SALES ARE MAINTAINED BUT PROFIT LESS

Current Quarter's Results Will Influence Final Figures

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Volume of business of Catelli-Macaroni Products Corp. has been relatively well maintained during the current year, but selling prices are reported as lower and profits to date are understood to be under those of last year. Those close to the situation point out that it is yet too early to make final forecasts for the year ending November 30.

The summer season is always quiet. Given an improvement in Western conditions and a stronger wheat market there might be a considerable change in the company's position between now and the end of the fiscal period. Liquid position is stated to be satisfactory, but no dividends are being paid on the preferred or common shares.

Schedules Are Maintained

There have been no major changes in operating policies this year. Three years ago a considerable housecleaning took place in which several noteworthy moves were effected. A plant was purchased in Vancouver and a unit at St. Catharines was closed up and eventually dismantled. Equipment was transferred to other plants in operation.

In the year ended November 30, 1931, progress was made in reducing the deficit brought forward from the previous period and the company started the current year with a deficit of $12,080 in surplus account. A feature of the last financial statement was the fact that it gave effect to redemption of $127,500 of preferred stock; discount of $75,650 being used to adjust goodwill account. There remained $1,672,500 of $30 par value preferred outstanding.

Garnet Wheat is Cross of Preston and Riga

Garnet wheat is the result of a cross made at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1905, between Preston "A" and Riga "M," says the research bureau of Searle Grain Co., in a recent bulletin. It was released for use in 1927. It is ten days earlier than Marquis, the yield about as high. The berry is of a nice red color, very seldom piebald or starchy but is not usually so plump as Marquis. The straw is weak and the chaff loose, so that in a wet fall, Garnet may go down and sprout in the stook.

The flour is slightly yellow and the milling and baking value is objected to by Canadian and some foreign millers, although others have not as yet raised any objection. Criticism of the quality of Canadian wheat from any source, however, is bad. It would seem to be advisable, therefore, for many now growing Garnet to consider changing from this variety. To secure a few bushels of good seed this fall of Reward or some other early sort, and to seed this on a few acres of clean land next spring, would allow the Garnet grower to be prepared in case Garnet should be further degraded in the future. The Garnet head has a few tip awns, short and fine; the glumes are abnormally long and the back is narrow and sharp, gently in curving, all giving the head a very characteristic appearance.

London Wholesale 1930 Business

Eighty wholesale firms in the City of London transacted business to the volume of $15,264,200 during 1930, according to the preliminary report of the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments. These concerns employed 733 persons who received $1,168,000 in salaries and wages. More than half of the wholesale business done in the city, or $7,982,500, was represented in the food and tobacco groups.

BALANCE SHEET OF CANADIAN CAR TO SHOW CHANGE

Expected to Reveal Purchase of Block of Preferred

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Though the financial statement of Canadian Car and Foundry Co. for the year which ends September 30 is expected to reveal a drop in earnings, many shareholders are looking forward with particular interest to publication of the balance sheet. For it is this which will reveal details of preferred shares redeemed during the year; in some quarters it is thought that the former 300,000 shares of $25 par value preferred will show shrinkage.

Official information as to the company's activities in this regard is not forthcoming. It will be remembered, however, that in November last year shareholders approved a plan which enables the company to buy for retirement its own preferred stock in the open market at prices up to and including $25 a share. Though there has been some improvement in market values recently the preferred has sold as low as 10, a price which has offered the management an opportunity to make favorable purchases.

The financial statement of the other large railroad equipment manufacturer revealed the fact that operations during its last fiscal year resulted in a loss. This, however, was offset by an award received from a war reparations claim.

In the year ended September 30, 1931, Canadian Car's earnings totalled $1,061,432 compared with $3,247,848 in the previous year. This was sufficient to cover preferred dividend requirements, though without the sum of $250,000 transferred from inventory reserve which was included in total revenue, profits would have fallen short of the dividend.

Preferred disbursements totalled $525,000 last year. Retirement of a substantial number of these shares would find reflection in this charge on earnings.

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Exports of Canned Salmon

There was a sharp advance in the exports of canned salmon to the United Kingdom in July. British trade figures give the amount as 1,726,928 pounds as compared with 487,872 pounds in July last year.

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LOWER RATES ARE NEEDED SAYS DUGAL

Quebec Superintendent Warns Companies in Conference Address

JURISDICTION UP

British North America Act Cannot Be Sacrificed For Insurance Says President

Jurisdiction and the need for drastic action to reduce costs in the insurance business were chief matters discussed by E. Arthur Dugal, Quebec superintendent in his presidential address to the 15th annual meeting of provincial insurance superintendents, held at Winnipeg this week.

In regard to jurisdiction, Superintendent Dugal struck out boldly in favor of the provincial viewpoint declaring that "the principles of the British North America Act cannot be sacrificed in what is conceived by some to be the interests of a single business." He expressed the hope, however, that some basis of co-operation as between the provinces and the Dominion in regard to insurance jurisdiction, might be found.

Challenges Insurance Act

As to the high cost of insurance, Mr. Dugal threw out a challenge to companies in all types of business to look to loss, acquisition and operating costs and warned that as far as his jurisdiction in Quebec was concerned, he would shortly take steps under powers gained in the new Quebec Act, to investigate this whole matter before the end of the current year.

Mr. Dugal also had strong words to say to life insurance companies over the tremendously high lapse ratio which he said was intimately connected with the whole matter of costs, surrenders, switching and so forth. He stressed the fact that in 1931 approximately $655,000,000 of business was lost due to lapses and surrenders. "These and other questions demand investigation," he said. "Any regulations of the business of insurance which ignores the reasonableness of the cost of insurance to the policyholder is not only incomplete but avoids that phase of the business in which the public has possibly the greatest interest after the solvency of the companies."

His remarks were in part as follows:

"I am probably covering ground common to all provinces when I say that while they recognize fully the importance of the insurance business and the view held in many quarters that it can best be regulated by a central authority, nevertheless the principles of the British North America Act cannot be sacrificed in what is conceived by some to be the interests of a single business. It is obvious that if a particular business can claim special treatment on the ground of its peculiar character or importance similar claims would soon be made by a number of other businesses with results completely unsatisfactory to the provinces.

"As regards insurance the Privy Council has now emphatically said in so many words that its regulation is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces. This being so it is very disappointing that the Dominion authorities did not recommend less controversial legislation at the recent session of Parliament. The new Dominion Acts are in the opinion of the legal advisers of the provinces unconstitutional and were on that ground formally protested before enactment by at least three provinces (British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec). The only ray of hope now apparent is the intimation in the new Acts that co-operation between the Dominion and the Provinces, as a result of a Dominion-Provincial Conference or otherwise, is in prospect. I am sure we all hope that a basis of co-operation based upon the permanent foundation of the British North America Act will speedily be found and adopted.

Insurance Cost High

"As to the depression period we have gone through, and are still going through, the insurance business felt its effect like banking, agriculture, industries, public utilities and even Governments, with this difference that insurance has shown immense accumulated strength and reserve to meet the storm, while lending great, badly needed help to its assureds. Still, the insurance business must profit by this experience like all other businesses. It must remember after all that it is only acting as trustee for the bulk of the funds it holds for its policyholders. The capital value of investments has shrunk to unexpected and unforeseen points — in some cases it has almost reached the zero mark. Capital earnings have been reduced to a minimum and over-capitalization or paper value will have to be written off in most cases. Revenues and salaries have been cut; the purchase power of the dollar has increased, but lower prices must follow to meet this increased purchase power. The entire list of commodities and articles of luxury have gone down in price a great deal and their sales have thereby been increased. I have not yet heard that the price of insurance has been reduced to stimulate the sales and you will agree with me that the present sales need stimulation.

"The price of insurance is a question of premium rates and the making of premium rates involves three main factors, (a) loss cost, (b) acquisition cost, and (c) operating cost. I shall speak only of the last two. Is the acquisition cost of the insurance business fair and reasonable or is it too high? I would ask the same question about operating cost. I am not in a position to say, but I intend to investigate the matter further through certain special reports which I shall ask the companies to furnish in virtue of the New Quebec Act before the end of the current year. The Hon. Commissioner Van Shaick, of New York, spoke as follows in an address a few months ago:

"'Acquisition cost controlled by insurance companies themselves is hanging in the balance. Company control is desirable just so long as the public is safeguarded and no longer. Insurance companies exist not for themselves, but for the public. Since 1922 there has been an abundance of talk and promises as to excessive costs. The result is far from satisfactory. Unless the companies are willing to translate that talk into action, it may as well be promptly thrown into the discard with drastic legislative control as the alternative.'

"I pray the companies to pay great attention to their acquisition and operating costs.

Laxity in Licensing

"A well known fact, admitted by anyone connected with general insurance business, is the ignorance of the public at large in even the elementary principles of insurance. Very few of our schools, colleges and universities have given in the past, or are giving at present, a course in insurance. Campaigns of education, outside of life insurance, are few and far between. The prospective agent has no means of learning the business except by obtaining a contract, a rate book and a few blank forms, plus some notions of high pressure salesmanship, and starting on a hunt for prospective customers. His chief aim, if not the only one, is to collect a premium so as to secure a commission. Of the ignorant insured's interest, which he should protect, and of educating him on his obligation or protection in virtue of the contract he signs, he knows nothing, or, if he does, tells nothing.

"The result is that 50% of the licensed agents in Quebec are not efficient—they are only commission seekers. Companies are recommending almost anyone, anywhere, for a license. Two members of the Advisory Board of Quebec, besides myself, are present here. Ask them to relate to you what they have seen in that respect during the last two years. We have a spelndid Board in Quebec, composed of high-class insurance men. It has done wonderfully well and has improved the general class of agents a great deal. But there is still more work to do and the Board cannot do it alone. The Fire Insurance Brokers Association and the local Life Underwriters sections have given tremendous help, but they are only a handful. Co-operation must come largely from the companies. They select their agents. No person can be licensed as an agent except on their recommendation. In the alternative the public interest may demand some system of licensing unattached bonded brokers and agents only after they have successfully passed an annual graded examination and then by law declaring such persons to be the agents of the insured and responsible to them. The companies are at all times free to recommend improvements or changes in the present system but few such recommendations are received.

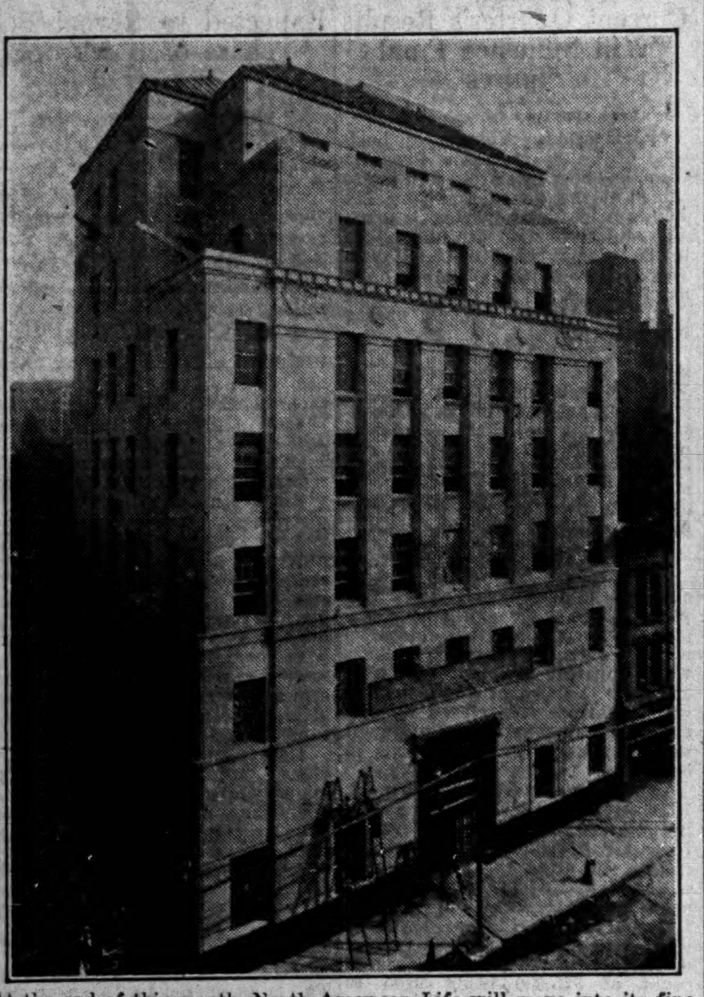
"I want to say a few words to the life insurance fraternity about cost, lapses, surrenders and switching. The comparison between life insurance in force for 1930 and 1931 shows a net increase for 1931 of $136,264,426. This result was arrived at through the addition of new business written and other additions amounting to $1,182,382,599—and the deduction of death claims, expiries, disabilities and maturities amounting to $86,612,136. Other deductions amounted to the enormous sum of $959,506,037. Of this sum, $654,699,577 represented lapses and surrenders. The total amount paid in surrender values was $245,985,389. These and other questions demand investigation. Any regulation of the business of insurance which ignores the reasonableness of the cost of insurance to the policyholder is not only incomplete but avoids that phase of the business in which the public has possibly the greatest interest after the solvency of the companies.

Blames Poor Selling

"Lapsation and surrender of contracts constitute major problems for the life insurance business because they increase the cost of insurance. There are many reasons for lapses and surrenders, the chief ones being the evolution of the policy from a non-negotiable security to one that can be negotiated in a few hours; the loan value of the policy and the inability of many insured to pay the first three annual premiums. I do believe, however, that an undue percentage of lapses is caused by bad selling, overselling, erroneous and false representation of the contract, and switching, mainly by agents working for one aim only— a large commission on a first year premium.

"The companies have done very effective work in seeking a solution of these problems and conserving business written on their books. Nevertheless, the bulk of their efforts is wasted if they do not kill the germ of lapsation, which, too often, is born at the very moment the insured signs the application for a contract. To do this I believe the steps to be taken are: (1) to revise agents' contracts, (2) to choose agents thoroughly imbued with the ethics of the profession and the principle that the interest of the customers must have priority over their commission earnings; (3) to discard all agents found at fault with those principles; and (4) to scrutinize more carefully applications for new insurance to ascertain if the applicant is in a position to pay future annual premiums, if the class of policy chosen is the best one to suit his family or financial conditions, and if the new policy is to replace one lapsed in another company, these problems would be brought nearer solution."

New Home for North American Life



At the end of this month, North American Life will move into its fine new head office building on King St. W., Toronto. This is the new building as it looks today, almost completed.

North American Moves Soon To New Head Offices

Fine Seven-Story Structure on King St. Will House Fifty-Year-Old Institution

On Sept. 26 North American Life Assurance Co. will move into its fine new head office building on King St. W., Toronto.

The new structure is the initial seven-storey unit of what is ultimately planned as a 15-storey building and is located on the site of the company's former head office. It will be the fourth head office to be occupied by the company since its incorporation fifty years ago.

74,000 Square Feet

With a 75-foot frontage on King St. the building extends back 186 feet and has a total area of 74,000 square feet of floor space. Ultimate plans call for 15 stories with approximately 200,000 square feet of floor space. Cost of present structure is placed at roughly $650,000 exclusive of land and equipment.

Special decorative features include the queenston limestone and Swedish green granite façade, the modelled bronze in the main doorway, the special lighting in the rotunda, main office and elevator concourse, the striking life assurance mural in the main office, the etched elevator doors and the specially panelled elevator cabs.

Fifty years ago the company began business in small quarters in the Temple Chambers, Toronto Street. Shortly thereafter it moved to the Manning Chambers, King St. W. Need for expansion prompted another move in November, 1897, to the building which was its head office until the present move. Originally but a small part of the building was used but before the structure was demolished to make way for the new building, the company had overflowed into a building at the rear to meet the demands of increasing business.

The company will use the entire area of the new building for its own offices. The ground floor will house the Toronto agency and the mortgage and investment divisions together with accessory departments. Second floor will be devoted entirely to executive offices and board room. Seventh floor will include various institutional rooms such as cafeteria, assembly hall, library and so forth.

Plans of the building were prepared by Marani, Lawson and Morris and construction has been under the supervision of Goggin and Ripley, Inc.

Treasurer of Canada Life Resigns Due to Ill Health

Due to continued ill-health, Leslie R. Young, assistant general manager and treasurer of the Canada Life Assurance Co., has resigned his positions with the company. No announcement has yet been made regarding his successor.

Mr. Young joined the Canada Life in 1900 as a junior in the investment department, was appointed accountant in 1915, and treasurer in 1928. In 1930, he was appointed assistant general manager.

Insuring Your Car Passengers Will Now Cost You 50 Cents

Be prepared to pay 50 cents to your automobile insurance agent or company if you live anywhere in Canada except Alberta, Quebec and Prince Edward Island, and wish to be responsible for any injury which may occur to your friends when they are riding in your car.

This in substance is the major result of the new uniform automobile insurance law which came into force in all but the three-named provinces on September 1, and which excludes the "passenger" hazard from the public liability clause of your automobile policy.

Passengers Now Excluded

Under section 22 of the new uniform act, passengers in an insured automobile (other than members of the insured's own family) are excluded from the policy unless they are specifically covered by a special endorsement to the policy. It is this endorsement for which companies have decided to charge 50 cents.

The charge for the time being is purely a nominal one. Many underwriters think it is entirely too small. At any rate it will remain until the companies can collect a definite experience on this particular hazard and have something tangible on which to base their rates.

FOSTER URGES EQUITABLE PLAN IN LICENSE LAWS

Discrimination Between Mutuals and Stock Companies Deplored

The need for licensing legislation which would be fair and equitable to all types of insurer whether joint stock company or mutual, was voiced by R. Leighton Foster, provincial superintendent of insurance for Ontario at the 15th annual conference of insurance superintendents at Winnipeg this week.

Commenting on the important trend of recent years toward the inclusion under provincial or federal jurisdiction of the majority of important groups formerly considered as unlicensed insurers, Mr. Foster referred to the fact that reciprocal or inter-insurance exchanges are all now registered or in the course of being registered at Ottawa under the new Foreign Insurance Companies Act, 1932; that the New England mutuals have all applied for registry under the same act and that on June 30, last, a license was issued under the Quebec Insurance Act to the nonmarine underwriters at London Lloyds. If as and when, said Mr. Foster, such underwriters are licensed in other provinces and possibly registered at Ottawa, Lloyds policies could not accurately be described as "unlicensed insurance."

Fair Requirements Needed

Commenting on the need for fair and equitable licensing requirements for all insurers, Mr. Foster said:

"Five years have witnessed important progress in the solution of the problem represented by unlicensed insurance. Several of the provinces, and recently the Parliament of Canada, have revised the terms and conditions of license and registry. The result has been to move over from the 'unlicensed' to the 'licensed' column many strong and reputable insurers which have done a large and increasing business for years, and which would continue to do so, free of all regulation and taxation, whether licensed or unlicensed. Some steps remain to be taken.

"For example, some provinces impose license fees based on the assets or capital stock of insurers regardless of the volume of business transacted in the province. These fees must be revised if all reputable insurers are to be licensed because even reputable insurers, with only a handful of risks and a few dollars of premium income in a particular province, cannot be expected to pay annual license fees of from $100 to $300. License fees should be imposed on a basis comparable to premium taxes, i.e., based directly or indirectly upon the volume of business written.

Word of Warning

"A word of warning may be in point. The pendulum should not be permitted to swing too far. I believe the Canadian public is entitled to the insurance facilities which may be afforded by all classes and kinds of insurers be they stock company or mutual, reciprocal or Lloyds, provided the solvency of the insurer can be established and maintained to the satisfaction of our Insurance Departments, and further provided that there is no unfair discrimination in the terms and conditions of license. While there must be flexibility in such terms and conditions there must also be equity. A stock company, by reason of the nature of its organization and of its business, may conceivably find it convenient to comply with terms and conditions quite unsuitable for application to a mutual company. But this circumstance should not permit a mutual company to be licensed upon more favorable terms; it should only result in different terms and conditions of license being prescribed for such companies. In other words, while different terms and conditions of license may have to be, and have had to be, developed to suit different classes of insurers, in the result all classes of insurer should bear equivalent burdens, and no class of insurer should be licensed upon terms which enable it to compete unfairly in the same field of insurance with other classes of insurer."

American Life Convention in Toronto, Oct. 3 to 7

Following a two-day meeting of the legal section, the 27th annual meeting of the American Life Convention will be held at Toronto, from Oct. 5 to 7. Various sections of the convention will hold their meetings concurrently and programmes for the agency section and the home office management section have been announced.

A. Gordon Ramsay, assistant general manager of the Canada Life Assurance Co., Toronto, will be the first speaker on the programme of the agency section, the subject of his address being: "Today's Agency Problems." J. H. Domelle, secretary of the Canada Life will preside at the meeting of the Home Office Management section.

J. G. Parker, of Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Toronto, who is in charge of arrangements for the entire convention, stated that he expected that the complete programme will be ready shortly.

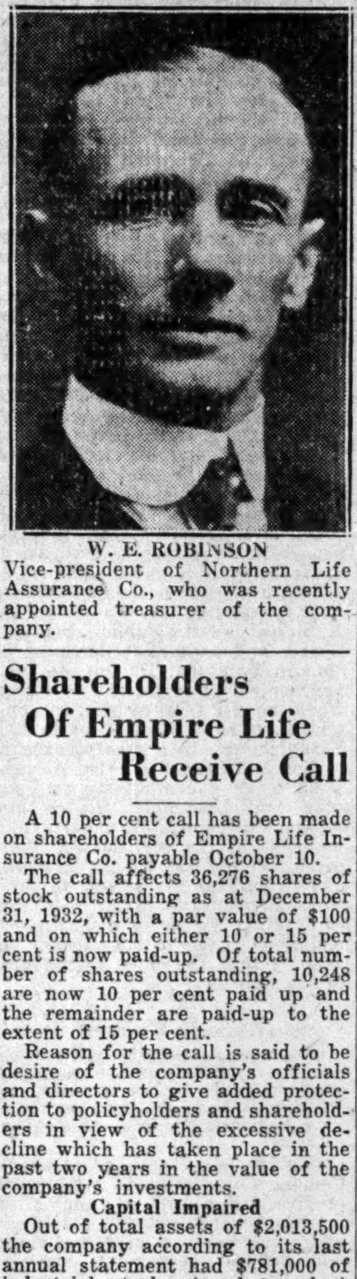
Lanark Insurance Loses Court Case

Although the policy gave no permission for assigning and the company was not asked for permission to assign, Justice Raney of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, ruled that the Lanark County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. was liable to pay a fire claim made by a second assignee under the policy. The claim was for $1,717.

Details of the case show that the fire policy was originally issued to John A. Wilson who assigned it to a Mrs. Noack when she purchased the farm from him. Mrs. Noack, in turn, assigned the policy to Mrs. New, her mortgagee, as additional security.

D. M. DEWAR, casualty manager of the Sun Insurance Office, Ltd., since 1921, has been appointed secretary of the company.

Appointed Treasurer



W. E. ROBINSON

Vice-president of Northern Life Assurance Co., who was recently appointed treasurer of the company.

Shareholders Of Empire Life Receive Call

A 10 per cent call has been made on shareholders of Empire Life Insurance Co. payable October 10.

The call affects 36,276 shares of stock outstanding as at December 31, 1932, with a par value of $100 and on which either 10 or 15 per cent is now paid-up. Of total number of shares outstanding, 10,248 are now 10 per cent paid up and the remainder are paid-up to the extent of 15 per cent.

Reason for the call is said to be desire of the company's officials and directors to give added protection to policyholders and shareholders in view of the excessive decline which has taken place in the past two years in the value of the company's investments.

Capital Impaired

Out of total assets of $2,013,500 the company according to its last annual statement had $781,000 of industrial stocks (market value) and nearly $440,000 of bonds and debentures. Capital impairment at that date was $241,000. The "market value" taken is not actual market value as at December 31, 1931, but the average valuation allowed by insurance superintendents for 1931 statements and which for industrial stocks approximates actual values on June 30, 1931. This difference gives added reason for the company's action.

In the event of non-payment of the call by shareholders, shares are liable to forfeit and in addition the company also has the right of suing shareholders in the event of nonpayment, for the amount of the call in addition to privilege of forfeiture. No decision, however, has been made by the company as yet as to what action will be taken to force collection of the call from shareholders.

The call bears interest at 6 per cent on and after October 10.

In spite of capital impairment, interests of the company's policyholders are amply protected, there being on the basis of allowed values a surplus for policyholders of $252,000 over and above all liabilities as at the end of last year. Collection of the call 10 per cent would increase this by roughly $360,000 to over $600,000. Improvement of security values in recent weeks has also substantially strengthened the company's position, it is understood.

STAFF PROMOTIONS BY NORTHERN LIFE

Geddes Adds Position of Actuary on Death of C. R. Bissell

Northern Life Assurance Co. announces the following changes and promotions in the executive staff of that company:

G. W. Geddes, F.A.S., general manager of the company, has, in addition, been appointed actuary, taking over the actuarial responsibilities formerly held by the late C. R. Bissell.

W. E. Robinson, vice-president of the company who has had the particular care of investments during the last two years, has been appointed treasurer.

R. C. Balfour has been appointed comptroller, R. M. Sangster has been appointed assistant secretary and L. R. Detwiler has been appointed agency secretary.

Great West Announces New Retirement Annuity

A new retirement annuity issued in units calling for a minimum annual premium of $50 either on the participating or non-participating plan, with cash values available after one full premium or its equivalent has been paid, has been made available to the agency force by The Great West Life Assurance Co.

The flexibility of the contract is one of the outstanding features, two distinct plans having been drawn up, one a life annuity, wherein the annuity payments cease on the death of the annuitant and the other a refund annuity, wherein should the total payments at death be less than the cash surrender value of the policy at the time the annuity payments begin, the annuity payments will be continued to the annuitant's beneficiary until such time as the total annuity payments become equal to such cash surrender value.

The annuity must commence on a policy anniversary date between age fifty and age seventy. Other provisions of importance in the contract are premium loans, paid-up policies, disability provisions, etc.

FIRE·MARINE·AUTOMOBILE·ACCIDENT·SICKNESS·BURGLARY·GUARANTEE
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1851

Licenses Issued

Certificates of registry have recently been issued by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, to the following companies:

Pearl Assurance Co., to transact automobile insurance in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

Atlas Insurance Co., to transact accident, automobile, burglary and plate glass insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

Individual Underwriters, authorizing it to transact the business of fire, sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance, insurance against property of any kind caused by the explosion of natural or other gas and insurance against loss of or damage to property from falling aircraft. V. W. Gerrish, Toronto, has been appointed the company's chief Canadian agent.

New York Reciprocal Underwriters, authorizing it to transact in Canada insurance business as listed above under Individual Underwriters.

Affiliated Underwriters, authorizing it to transact in Canada insurance business as listed above under Individual Underwriters.

Aylsworth, of Huron & Erie, Celebrates 30th Anniversary

Morley Aylsworth, general manager of the Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation and Canada Trust Company, celebrated his thirtieth anniversary with these institutions on Sept. 2.

Mr. Aylsworth joined the staff in 1902 as a junior clerk and 24 years later was appointed general manager to succeed Major Hume Cronyn who became president. Mr. Aylsworth is a past president of the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association.

OUTLINES SIMPLE FACTS OF HUDSON BAY ROUTE

(Continued from page 3)

fills with ice from west to east and in the spring the strait becomes clear of ice also from west to east.

In 1929 "no floe ice in sight" was reported at Port Burwell on July 29, and clear water was reported in the strait on August 9, except for occasional icebergs on the north side. Outward bound the last ship to leave the bay and strait reported no ice from the time she left Churchill on October 14 until November 1 when she left the strait. In 1930, no ice was in sight on July 24 at Resolution Island; visibility, however, was poor for several days. The last ice reported was a berg on the morning of August 5. At the end of the season the ice reached Nottingham Island on October 17, but did not block the channel on October 19, a vessel leaving as late as the 21st October. No ice whatever was seen in the middle or eastern end of the strait down to October 31, apart from three small bergs.

In 1931, "no ice of importance" was reported at Nottingham Island on July 12, the first vessel passing through westward reaching Resolution Island on July 18, reporting bergs only off the Labrador coast. The S. S. "Farnworth" and S. S. "Warkworth" with the first commercial cargoes sent to Europe by the Hudson Bay route passed through without difficulty in September. The last ship passing through eastward left for Quebec on October 23 reporting no ice. There were no marine casualities of any nature in Hudson Bay or Strait in 1931.

It therefore appears that the strait may be regarded as normally free from ice apart from stray bergs at least from August 10 to a date varying from the middle of October to the middle of November; while fog is least prevalent in the latter part of September and in October. The prevailing winds tend to blow the ice into the east of Hudson Bay, and along the south side of the strait; forecasting the movement of ice from Foxe Channel is believed to be possible with the help of observation by radio stations.

The Hudson's Bay Company has lost only two vessels on the Hudson Bay route in two and a half centuries.

Two icebreakers are available (one being provided with salvage apparatus) and it is considered probable that, as in the St. Lawrence, experience with these vessels may enable the authorities to lengthen appreciably the navigation season. Wireless direction finding stations have been established at Resolution Island, Cape Hope's Advance, Nottingham, Chesterfield Inlet and at Churchill, together with certain other aids to navigation in the way of lights.

Telegraph Warnings

In the event of ice remaining in the strait abnormally later at the beginning of the season, warning could be telegraphed from the strait wireless stations to Europe and vessels would thus be prevented from having to wait at the entrance for the strait to be cleared sufficiently to enable a safe passage to be made. If there is ice still remaining the icebreaker is available for the purpose of conveying ships through the strait.

The Department of Marine has published three reports dealing with navigation conditions in the bay and strait during 1929, 1930 and 1931, while prior to this there was issued the report of the Hudson Strait Expedition 1927-1928.

Freight rates from and to Churchill on Canadian railway systems can be obtained in Canada or in Europe from the C. N. R. and C. P. R. traffic departments.

No Grain Charge

In view of the absence, as yet, of established trade connections via the Hudson Bay route, the Dominion Government, will make no charge for handling grain at Churchill during the 1932 shipping season. The government will also pay the railway top-over charge of one cent per 100 lbs. on grain handled at the Moose Jaw and Saskatoon elevators. Storage charges at Churchill will be fixed at one-sixtieth of a cent per bushel per day, the permit system associated with Pacific Coast ports being also operated at the Hudson Bay port.

Marine Insurance Rates

While the experimental marine insurance rates applicable to the Hudson Bay shipping route still remain high, the report for 1932 of the Imperial Shipping Committee on this subject has led to a reduction in the charges applicable to ships equipped with a gyro compass. Last year, ships using the Hudson Bay route were required to pay an additional insurance premium of 50 shillings per £100 on the insured valued, plus two shillings per ton on the gross registered tonnage; they were required to be fitted with wireless direction-finding apparatus.

Between August 10 and September 30, 1932 the additional premium will be reduced from 50 shillings to 40 shillings per £100 with the further qualification referred to above, the two shillings per ton remaining in force as in 1931.

Advantages of Bay Route

The advantage of the Hudson Bay Railway and steamship route, as compared with those connecting Western Canada with Europe via Vancouver and the Panama Canal or via Fort William and the Canadian or American Atlantic ports, lies in the short rail haul involved and the cool ocean trip. The latter factor is expected to be important from the point of view of the dairying and stock-raising industries. What the reduced rail haul means in practice may be inferred from the following figures showing the distance from the principal points of central Canada to Churchill, as contrasted with Montreal:

	Churchill All rail Miles	Mtl. All rail Miles	Montreal via Great Lakes Miles
Winnipeg	993	1,357	1,633
Port. la Prairie .	938	1,412	1,689
Brandon	937	1,492	1,787
Regina	843	1,718	1,990
Moose Jaw	886	1,756	2,032
Saskatoon	847	1,828	2,131
Edmonton	1,146	2,158	2,484
Calgary	1,246	2.260	2,466

Tap U. S. A. Territory

The distance to Winnipeg from Minneapolis, an important centre of the United States grain business, is 435 miles, and it is evident that if the Hudson Bay route were ever used for the transportation of northern United States products a saving in mileage similar to that gained by Western Canada might reasonably be expected.

The distance from Churchill to Liverpool is 2,936 miles; from Montreal to Liverpool 2,760 miles; from Winnipeg to Liverpool via Hudson Bay the distance is at least 500 miles less than via Montreal; and from Edmonton to Liverpool over 1,000 miles less than via the Great Lakes. As a concrete illustration, it may be stated that the distance from Saskatoon to Fort William is 904 miles and from Fort William via the Great Lakes to Liverpool 3,974 miles—a total of 4,878 miles. By the Hudson Bay route the distance from Saskatoon to Churchill will be 847 miles and from Churchill to Liverpool 2,936 miles—a total of 3,783 miles, or a saving of 1,095 miles, the actual rail haul being less by 57 miles.

Attention has been directed in Western Canada to the possibility that the Hudson Bay route may eventually become a link in the "short circle" route from Europe to the Far East; the distance from London to the Far East via Suez being more than twice as far as the route passing through Churchill. The Churchill route is also less than that via New York and San Francisco.

Hudson Bay is now connected with the industrial districts of southern Ontario and Quebec by virtue of the recent extension to the port of Moosonee on James Bay of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, the inauguration of which service took place on July 15, 1932.

Cost of Bay Project

The anticipated total capital cost of the Hudson Bay Railway, together with the Churchill terminals and grain elevator, is as follows:

Hudson Bay Railway	$32,500,000
Churchill Harbour and Elevator	14,076,000
Port Nelson Terminals abandoned	6,274,218
Total estimated capital expend.	$52,850,218

In addition to the above expenditures, the Marine Department spent between 1927 and March, 1931, a total of $3,380,487 on the Hudson Strait aerial expedition; the construction of an ice breaker; the establishment of radio services; in hydrographic surveys, and in other functions.

The total expenditure down to March 31, 1931, is, therefore estimated at $56,230,705.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS
MONEY ORDERS

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The CANADA LIFE Assurance Company
Established 1847

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He dies too soon—if his family is left without provision.
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Figures suited to your own particular requirements will gladly be furnished by your nearest Sun Life Representative.
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
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Toronto Office: 205 Brock Building
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President, J. B. Coyne, K.C., Winnipeg, Man.
1st Vice-President, T. S. McPherson, Victoria, B.C.
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Applications for Agencies Invited

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ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE, PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 20% TO 30%

Current Events in Banking World

TAX ON CHEQUES HAS MANY CRITICS ACROSS BORDER

Repeal of Law Would Please Canadian Bank Clerks

Canadian bank clerks, familiar with the cheque tax which was recently introduced in the United States through the necessity of collecting 2 cents on each draft or money order drawn on that country and issued by them, would doubtless welcome the news that this tax had been abolished as they would thereby be relieved of a certain amount of troublesome routine. That they are not alone in this is apparent from comments which have been appearing in United States dailies and financial journals credited to business men and bankers.

It is apparent that in its two months of operation the tax has made many enemies in the United States and, with present indications pointing to a much lower revenue than the $78,000,000 originally anticipated, there is already a cry for its abolition.

There are a number of factors which have combined to bring the tax into disrepute. As far as the banks are concerned, their main objection is that the cost of collecting the tax is excessive as it entails addition, at the end of each month, of all cheques debited to accounts and then the debiting of these accounts with two cents for each item.

Has Reduced Deposits

Loss of business through the operation of the tax is also claimed by some United States bankers who declare that depositors are carrying larger amounts of currency and paying in cash in order to avoid the tax. One North Dakota banker declared, in the American Banker, New York, that the cheque tax had taken 5 per cent of his deposits.

Canadian bankers, interviewed by The Financial Post, stated that, as far as they could discover, the recent addition of 1 cent to the tax in Canada, while it had brought the usual flow of derogatory remarks, had had no effects as far as deposits were concerned. They explained that the probable reasons for the smooth working of the tax in Canada were first, that while people objected to a debit of $1 or $2 at the end of each month they attached revenue stamps to their cheques without more than a murmur; secondly, the introduction of the tax in Canada in 1915 was under most auspicious circumstances as the country was then in the throes of the Great War and national enthusiasm was such that a tax such as this was accepted without comment.

Evasion Widespread

Evasion of the tax in the United States has done much to reduce current estimates of possible revenue below previous ones and some of the methods of evasion appear to have the full co-operation of the banks. The method which is most effective is one whereby a business house, instead of issuing cheques drawn upon a bank issues sight drafts drawn upon itself and payable at its bank. These items are then taken up daily by a cheque drawn upon the firm account, thereby reducing tax payment from $2 a day or more in the case of a large company to 2 cents per day.

The method of collecting the tax in Canada makes this evasion impossible here as the stamp tax on sight items is practically the same as on cheques. "It would appear," said one Canadian bank manager, "that Canada and Great Britain have a fool-proof method and if the United States wishes to be successful in obtaining revenue from this source she will have to copy it."

Obituary

E. L. Stewart Patterson, widely known banker and financial critic, died in Toronto on Sept. 4.

Mr. Patterson commenced his banking career with the Eastern Townships Bank at Sherbrooke, Que., in 1888 and continued with that bank until it was merged with the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1912. With the Bank of Commerce he was an inspector for a number of years and later superintendent of the Eastern townships division, retiring in 1928.

He was the author of "Banking Practices and Foreign Exchange," "Notes on Foreign Exchange," "Domestic and Foreign Exchange," "Banking" and "International Exchange." Perhaps his most important contribution to Canadian banking literature was his authorship of the chapters on Canadian banking in the Modern Business Course of the Alexander Hamilton Institute. He contributed many articles to the banking department of The Financial Post in his long career.

Butter Consumption Increases

Canadians, who are among the champion butter eaters of the world, are increasing their lead. From 1928 to 1931 the butter consumption in Canada per capita increased from 28.54 to 30.24 pounds.

ANALYSES AND TESTS ARE THE ONLY STATISTICS THAT MEASURE THE QUALITY AND SERVICE VALUE OF YOUR PRODUCTS BEFORE THE USER FINDS THEM OUT. THE LABORATORY IS YOUR PROVING GROUND.

MILTON HERSEY COMPANY, LIMITED
INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTS AND ENGINEERS
MONTREAL - WINNIPEG

Savings Drop $10,000,000 July Statement Shows

Chartered Banks Show Continued Decline in Loans and Deposits, Both Reaching Lowest Point in Many Years

A drop of $37 millions in the total of demand and savings deposits is the feature of the July combined statement of all Canadian chartered banks. Of this total, demand deposits accounted for $27 millions and savings $10 millions. The total of demand deposits at $462 millions is the lowest since 1917 and savings deposits are reduced to 1926 levels.

Total loans in Canada continue the decrease noted last month when they dropped to the lowest point in five years, all classes of loans with the exception of call loans again showing decreases. Provincial and municipal loans are responsible for the largest part of this further decrease with reductions of $14,000,000 and $8,500,000 respectively.

The Financial Post credit ratio showed the first improvement since February, standing at 62.4 per cent compared with 61.6 per cent in June, 1932, and 64.0 per cent in July last year.

ASSETS

	July, 1932	June, 1932	Change	July, 1931	Change
	$	$	$	$	$
Immediately Available Liquid Resources					
Specie	54,849,376	54,967,387	— 118,011	67,897,888	— 13,048,512
Dom. notes	123,096,319	127,390,977	— 4,294,658	99,108,654	+ 23,987,665
Gold reserve	24,781,732	22,881,732	+ 1,900,000	25,730,866	— 949,134
Foreign banks	105,566,563	103,106,728	+ 2,459,835	84,223,363	+ 21,343,200
Foreign curr.	16,478,271	15,569,546	+ 908,725	16,465,790	+ 12,481
Govt. secs.	466,932,820	462,309,745	+ 4,623,075	449,032,918	+ 17,899,902
Call loans ab'd	75,646,278	73,666,758	+ 1,979,520	104,532,465	— 28,886,187
	867,351,359	859,892,873	+ 7,458,486	846,991,944	+ 20,359,415
Loans and Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government					
Public secs.	153,439,699	152,038,571	+ 1,401,128	168,751,511	— 15,311,812
Railway secs.	53,688,832	54,983,264	— 1,294,432	76,033,892	— 22,345,060
Can. call loans	111,928,646	109,868,315	+ 2,060,331	163,440,033	— 51,511,387
Current loans	1,028,450,440	1,037,313,917	— 8,863,477	1,125,736,164	— 97,285,724
Loans abroad	164,344,571	174,895,690	— 10,551,119	208,466,030	— 44,121,459
Prov. loans	20,192,460	34,338,040	— 14,145,580	17,687,822	+ 2,504,638
Mun. loans	130,650,216	139,216,545	— 8,566,329	113,421,794	+ 17,228,422
	1,662,694,864	1,702,654,342	— 39,959,478	1,873,537,246	— 210,842,382
Other Assets					
Non-curr. loans.	12,908,450	12,506,663	+ 401,787	9,185,428	+ 3,723,022
Real estate	7,257,081	7,192,266	+ 64,815	6,238,017	+ 1,019,064
Mortgages	6,019,515	6,007,746	+ 11,769	6,352,907	— 333,392
Premises	79,954,607	79,895,219	+ 59,388	79,030,285	+ 924,322
Lets. of credit	48,317,201	48,493,015	— 175,814	64,996,102	— 16,678,901
Loans to comp.	12,922,789	13,008,189	— 85,400	14,753,746	— 1,830,957
Other assets	1,316,472	1,420,429	— 103,957	1,801,969	— 485,497
	168,696,115	168,523,527	+ 172,588	182,358,454	— 13,662,339
Total	2,698,742,338	2,731,070,742	— 32,328,404	2,902,887,644	— 204,145,306
Note cir. dep.	6,585,629	6,950,952	— 365,323	6,834,017	— 248,388
Int. bank bal.	84,483,468	110,155,599	— 25,672,131	105,676,772	— 21,193,304
Gross	2,789,811,435	2,848,177,293	— 58,365,858	3,015,398,433	— 225,586,998

LIABILITIES*

	July, 1932	June, 1932	Change	July, 1931	Change
To the Public					
Circulation	134,570,441	136,295,915	— 1,725,474	137,098,642	— 2,528,201
Dom. Govt.	15,541,789	36,417,005	— 20,875,216	20,003,165	— 4,461,376
Prov. Govt.	33,063,201	20,665,028	+ 12,398,173	25,959,635	+ 7,103,566
Govt. advances	38,500,000	40,500,000	— 2,000,000	7,500,000	+ 31,000,000
Deposits by Public					
Demand dep.	462,087,114	488,937,580	— 26,850,466	561,274,437	— 99,187,323
Savings dep.	1,363,172,444	1,373,265,341	— 10,092,897	1,451,275,655	— 88,103,211
Total	1,825,259,558	1,862,202,921	— 36,943,363	2,012,550,092	— 187,290,534
Foreign dep.	299,379,198	308,220,892	— 8,841,694	330,635,497	— 31,256,299
Due to Banks Abroad, Etc.					
Un. Kingdom	5,673,036	5,730,912	— 57,876	6,586,930	— 913,894
Foreign	51,780,786	51,360,417	+ 420,369	64,510,809	— 12,730,023
Bills payable	1,709,973	1,192,889	+ 517,084	5,234,534	— 3,524,561
Lets. of credit.	48,317,201	48,493,015	— 175,814	64,999,101	— 16,681,900
Other liab.	2,217,538	2,184,476	+ 33,062	2,835,857	— 618,319
Public liab.	2,456,012,721	2,513,263,470	— 57,250,749	2,677,914,262	— 221,901,541
Due bet. banks	8,087,404	11,038,158	— 2,950,754	11,135,075	— 3,047,671
Liability to Shareholders					
Dividends	1,193,726	816,528	+ 377,198	1,355,896	— 162,170
Reserve	162,000,000	162,000,000	....	162,000,000	....
Capital	144,500,000	144,500,000	....	144,500,000	....
Gross	2,771,793,851	2,831,618,156	— 59,824,305	2,996,905,233	— 225,111,382
Credit index	62.4%	61.6%	+ 0.8%	64.0%	— 1.6%

*Ratio of current and call loans in Canada to demand and savings deposits in Canada.

Bank Chat

Canadian Bank of Commerce announces the following changes in its branches:

Fordwich, Ont.—Commencing Sept. 1, this branch will be operated as a sub-agency to the Gorrie Branch and will be open for business on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week.

Gorrie, Ont.—Commencing Sept. 1, this branch will be open for business three days a week only, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Marbleton, Que.—Commencing Sept. 1 this sub-agency to the Bishop's Crossing Branch will be open for business on Monday and Thursday of each week, instead of daily as at present.

Weedon, Que.—Commencing Sept. 1 this branch will be operated as a sub-agency to the Bishop's Crossing Branch and will be open for business daily.

Weekly Bank Clearings

Eastern Cities	Sept. 3, 1931	Sept. 1, 1932
Halifax	$ 3,229,692	$ 1,883,571
Saint John	2,120,303	1,551,315
Moncton	786,257	....
Sherbrooke	703,604	554,048
Quebec	5,817,153	4,045,417
Ottawa	5,840,043	3,353,374
Montreal	99,700,395	84,147,694
Kingston	684,937	507,697
Peterboro'	675,782	474,980
Toronto	86,219,716	79,618,835
Hamilton	4,854,599	3,021,257
Kitchener	894,238	702,345
Brantford	975,285	542,729
London	2,987,818	2,130,935
Chatham	397,453	370,267
Windsor	2,356,358	2,180,318
Sarnia	405,388	295,509
Sudbury	673,822	431,172

Western Cities	Sept. 3, 1931	Sept. 1, 1932
Fort William	$ 742,266	$ 465,331
Winnipeg	41,009,445	44,306,081
Brandon	401,827	310,812
Regina	2,420,887	2,753,995
Moose Jaw	698,360	419,746
Saskatoon	1,776,683	1,281,546
Prince Albert	370,935	225,167
Edmonton	5,496,236	3,310,804
Calgary	6,069,881	4,121,561
Medicine Hat	254,549	156,614
Lethbridge	531,291	358,044
New Westminster	560,930	400,232
Vancouver	13,600,309	11,295,338
Victoria	1,600,229	1,249,733

Monthly Bank Clearings

Eastern Cities	August, 1931	August, 1932
Halifax	$ 12,114,405	$ 8,665,768
Montreal	417,282,955	321,772,706
Peterboro'	3,104,749	2,287,944
Hamilton	17,671,907	14,870,715
Kitchener	3,513,236	3,278,930
Brantford	3,556,358	2,992,222
Chatham	1,725,025	1,600,076
Windsor	10,955,084	10,234,339
Sudbury	2,990,718	1,954,690
Saint John	9,146,078	7,335,263
Ottawa	23,873,664	16,420,057
Toronto	356,214,976	319,620,837
Sarnia	1,704,864	1,588,152
London	10,417,730	9,073,645
Sherbrooke	2,933,834	2,629,249
Quebec	28,110,133	17,485,690
Kingston	2,872,298	1,581,496
Moncton	3,013,632	2,663,096

Western Cities	August, 1931	August, 1932
Fort William	$ 3,012,911	$ 2,298,850
Brandon	1,665,661	1,454,808
Regina	15,888,699	13,281,242
Moose Jaw	2,485,939	2,017,706
Prince Albert	1,466,510	1,099,136
Edmonton	18,397,302	15,862,203
Calgary	20,447,701	19,758,778
Medicine Hat	989,699	789,777
Lethbridge	1,615,045	1,499,694
N. Westminster	2,329,634	2,082,043
Vancouver	65,877,840	54,522,609
Victoria	7,332,275	5,859,292
Winnipeg	172,981,886	184,582,299
Saskatoon	7,106,178	6,223,979

BANKERS REPORT 20 METHODS OF COMPUTING RATES

Simple Query on Interest Reveals Amazing Differences

As a bank manager, how much interest would you give a customer having an average monthly balance of $15,750 covering a period of 18 months and showing an activity of nine deposits and six withdrawals? The rate of interest is 4 per cent.

This specimen account was sent recently to 46 banks scattered throughout California, including the important Canadian office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce of California.

Of the 46 banks which responded, no less than 42 different systems of computation yielding 20 different answers were returned. Total amount of interest allowed by the various banks on the same account showed differences of amounts from $1 to $98.97 representing a spread between minimum and maximum of 11½ per cent in interest paid.

Results Obtained

The following results were obtained from the different methods of computation, but in no case where the funds were the same, were the methods the same.

Six banks figured $848.
Seven banks figured $854.
Three banks figured $857.
Six banks figured $886.33.
Three banks figured $912.
Five banks figured $931.33.

Other reporting banks gave different sums ranging up to $946.97.

It also was found, comments the American Banker, that some banks are giving away in free interest as much as 120 days in a year, or one-third of the year donated to days of grace. The most popular method is that of allowing 10 days grace for the months of January and July which allows for 20 days free interest in the year.

Standard Practice Recommended

The survey was made by the retiring committee on banking practices of the California Bankers' Association. After considering all the interest rules used by the reporting banks and every other point affecting the banks, and considering all points affecting the position of the customer in relation to the interest he might reasonably expect to receive from his savings account, the committee prepared and suggested the uniform system of computing interest on savings accounts for adoption by California bankers.

1. The rate of interest to be paid on savings deposits shall be fixed semi-annually as of the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December, and it shall be payable on the first following business day.
2. Interest shall be added to the respective deposit accounts and become part hereof and bear interest from the first day of January or July respectively.
3. Interest will not be calculated for fractions of dollars.
4. For interest purposes, each calendar month shall be reckoned as containing thirty (30) days.
5. Accounts in which neither deposits nor withdrawals shall have been made for ten years shall cease to be entitled to any further interest, unless the depositor is known to the bank to be living.
6. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January or July, and deposits made on the first business day of any other month, will draw interest from the first of the month in which deposited.
7. Deposits made after the 10th day of January or July, and deposits made after the first day of any month, will draw interest from the first of the month following that in which deposited.
8. No interest shall be disbursed on moneys withdrawn between interest dates by consent of the bank without notice, except that interest from date of deposit to date of withdrawal may be paid at the end of a definitely agreed upon six months' term.
9. Deposits made during the last three months of a regular term (after March 31st and September 30th, respectively) shall not receive interest on the following regular interest dates; however, interest on such funds, remaining continuously on deposit, shall be credited at the end of the next succeeding regular six months' period.
10. No interest shall be allowed on moneys withdrawn between interest dates except that interest may be paid on deposits that have been with the bank not less than three months on an adjusted rate not to exceed one-half of one per cent above the rate paid on commercial deposits. The computation of such adjusted interest should be based upon full calendar months and should only be allowed on amounts of $500 or over.
11. For the purpose of computing interest, withdrawals will be charged first against the most recent deposits.
12. For the purpose of computing interest, filing of a required notice of withdrawal will be equivalent to the withdrawal of funds.
13. No interest allowed if more than six withdrawals have been made during the six months' period.
14. No interest allowed for less than 25 cents (school savings accounts excepted).
15. No interest will be allowed on accounts closed between dividend dates.

Creative Worker Gets Hit Hardest as Taxes Rise

Story of Two Montreal Business Men Makes It Clear That Spendthrift is Bonused by Tax System

The article below was written by a Montreal business man and recounts the experiences of two men, one a creative worker, the other a spend-thrift drone. What government spending did to the two men makes the point of the story.

A few years ago, a Montreal man whom we shall call Tom Smith was the owner of a fine business. He had a good home. He lived well but not extravagantly. Poor fellow, he had but one fault, he was ambitious and enterprising. He had visions of developing his business into a greater one, of building a better home, of taking a more prominent part in social and church affairs. His hand was always open and many charities, private and public, were benefitted by his bounty. He was modest and kindly; he made friends; his life was beyond reproach.

He often went into debt, but his credit was good and his obligations were always met. He took a vacant piece of land on which his city had collected but a minimum tax. He associated with himself a few kindred spirits imbued with his optimism, and from his savings and theirs, was build a fine apartment house. It was soon rented and a second one was built. Some two million dollars of undeveloped land, bricks and mortar mixed with brains, became a structure that was a credit to its designer, and a substantial contribution to the beauty and conveniences of the city.

Enter: Tax Collector

Before the sun was far in the heavens, the tax gatherer appeared. For his investment in bricks and stone and mortar, seventy thousand dollars per year was charged Smith for improving a barren lot. Then the province came along and charged a further tax on the building company owning the buildings. A small surplus over these remaining, the income tax man gave him the once over. Smith kept on smiling and his business continued to prosper despite the income tax, the sales tax, the corporation tax, the water tax, the business tax, the cheque stamp tax, the meal tax, the gas tax, the auto tax and the realty tax.

Smith was not in the stock market, being a careful and outstanding business man. He put his savings into sound investments, the development of real estate.

Spending Orgy

One government took over a railroad. A grand orgy of spending took place. Another government had a road building spree; municipalities had a frenzy on expropriations, bridges, hospitals, roads, railways, and foolish ventures, all scrambled into a champagne omelet. Bonds for all of these improvements were issued. The working capital of the country was drained dry. Sources of income began to dwindle, buying power contracted, rents could not be maintained, profits were wiped out, mortgages came due and could not be paid or even replaced. Who would advance money on a mortgage when a government bond could be had giving five or even six per cent? First one and then another of Smith's customers failed, expenses were reduced, the family car went, then his home. Two years of shrinking business brought failure of three of his largest customers. His banker contracted his credit arrangement. Then the liquidator stepped in. He is now on the street without a business, looking for a job.

Doubtless he will find one because he will make one for himself. It may be he is an extreme case, but his enterprise and ambition to build up his country led to his undoing. The tax-spending government and the myriad tax gatherer ruined him and others financially.

Story of Jim Jones

The other side is shown by Jim Jones. Thirty years ago his father died leaving a goodly estate. Knowing Jim and knowing his carefree, spendthrift ways, his father left Jim's share invested in government bonds and other trustee securities. Jim never was any good. He had no ambition. He drank a little, danced a bit, enjoyed himself. His summers were frequently spent abroad, his winters in the south. Canada never benefitted by him. Just a pleasant, happy-go-lucky, nice chap. Each month his cheque came in and was fully spent. The years went by and Jim's income increased. His bonds now bear 5 per cent to 6 per cent, many of them tax free and some payable in New York funds. He now gets twice as much for his dollar as three years ago, but he pays few taxes. Jim has no worries. He's just a kid.

Who Is Sufferer?

Who has suffered in this depression? The men who have had the ambition to do things and get things done, to not only give employment, but to create new opportunities for employment. These are the men who have been wiped out, while drones have escaped and politicians have twittered and wasted the resources of the country. And today we have out of every five working men one man working for government whether federal, provincial, or municipal authority.

Our idle men, whether laborers or business men, should wake up to the enormity of the wastefulness of government. They should tell them at Quebec, Ottawa and elsewhere that this bureaucracy must be cut down, that we must get back to a basis where public debt will not absorb private credit, so that business may go on and private enterprise may go unhampered.

The two cases stated above are based on facts, the names alone are fiction.

Other People's Views

Ottawa's Results

St. John's Daily News, Nfld.—If this country cannot capitalize on the concessions to be granted as the result of the Ottawa Conference it will be most unfortunate, to say the least. As far as most of them are concerned their signature at Ottawa may be considered binding, for the British government has been in close and constant touch with its delegates, and what was agreed upon at Ottawa will be accepted by Westminster.

In the matter of iron ore, however, the case is different. This is not a simple matter of offering a preferential tariff, but rather one of inducing the ironmasters of Great Britain to remodel their furnaces to handle an ore of higher silica content, and provide docking facilities for large cargoes. In a word the British ironmasters have to be "sold on" Newfoundland ore, to use an Americanism.

The influence of the leading British delegates has been guaranteed to the cause of Newfoundland's ore; but that will be a matter that will take time. First it will be necessary to call a conference of ironmasters to discuss the difference in requirements. It may then be necessary for these to assure themselves that Bell Island contains the practically inexhaustible supply of ore which we know exists, since to undertake the furnace remodelling and port facilities required must assure the ironmasters of a perpetual supply. All this is going to take time, and it would be entirely unfounded to lead our good friends of Bell Island and Conception Bay to believe that the whole problem of additional markets for Wabana ore had been solved with the final session of the Ottawa Conference.

Nevertheless we do believe that there is good ground for hope that the first definite step has been made toward securing the British market, or a part of it, to Wabana ore. Once the British ironmasters realize the tremendous extent of these deposits and its simplicity of handling with proper facilities, the establishment of our iron ore export trade will be once more assured.

This may sound like a case of "live horse and you shall eat grass" to our sorely pressed brethren of the Iron Isle, but no other avenue opens at the moment, and though this is a promise of another year, it is at least a promise full of hope.

No Uniformity in Yields Says C. P. R. Crop Report

Although suspended in many localities due to rain, harvesting is making rapid progress in the Prairie Provinces up to this week and in Manitoba wheat cutting is practically completed, according to the C. P. R. crop report dated August 27. Threshing became general in Manitoba early this week and was also under way in the southern portions of the other two provinces prior to the recent rainfall.

Strong winds and rainfall have badly flattened and tangled some of the heavy fields of grain in northern Saskatchewan and west-central Alberta and is making cutting difficult.

Outturns of wheat are running all the way from a few bushels to as high as forty-five bushels and a large percentage of grain continues to grade one or two northern and number one hard. More uniform yields are expected from crops in the northern districts.

Feed and pasturage through the west has been greatly improved by recent rains and some late grains have also benefitted.

MORNING
NOON
or NIGHT

THE ALL DAY SMOKER, the man who makes much of his pipe, appreciates Mellow Herbert Tareyton London Smoking Mixture, an "Old Country" tobacco at its best. Tareyton's rare flavor is achieved by a skilful blending of fifteen different types of selected leaf. Cool, fragrant and fresh, Herbert Tareyton London Smoking Mixture comes to you in hermetically sealed heavy foil pouch packages, 25c. Also Home Tins, $1.50. Humidor Jars, $1.50 and $3.00.

HERBERT TAREYTON
LONDON SMOKING MIXTURE
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THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT IT YOU'LL LIKE

SIX MONTHS' CATCH DOWN 19.4 PER CENT

Value of Sea Fish Down in All Provinces Except P. E. I.

Canada's catch of sea fish for the first six months of 1932 was valued at $5,239,054 in a green state as compared with a value of nearly $6,500,000 in the first six months of 1931. Decreases in both amount and price in most kinds of fish were responsible for the reduced value although there were some exceptions.

Prince Edward Island was the only province to record a greater value of fish caught compared with 1931, better returns from the lobster fishing being responsible. Although the salmon catch in British Columbia was greater than in the previous year the value was slightly reduced and the province as a whole showed a larger proportionate decrease in value than any other; this decrease, however, was mainly due to smaller catches of halibut and herring and very much reduced prices for these products.

Chief Commercial Fish in Canada

		First Six Mos. 1932	First Six Mos. 1931
Lobster	cwt.	392,895	353,400
	$	2,499,425	2,441,771
Salmon	cwt.	94,879	97,650
	$	572,561	736,782
Cod	cwt.	388,815	483,858
	$	463,846	738,286
Halibut	cwt.	84,987	103,215
	$	400,423	796,661
Herring	cwt.	1,066,048	1,262,090
	$	400,229	586,698
Haddock	cwt.	189,352	187,170
	$	284,152	318,604
Smelts	cwt.	64,070	89,880
	$	224,375	247,120

Lobster is by far the most important product in point of value over the period and the total amount of $2,500,000 is almost $50,000 greater than in the first six months of 1931. Salmon is second with a value of $572,500 compared with $736,800 in 1931. Other important commercial fish are cod, halibut, herring, haddock and smelts.

Value of Fish Catch by Provinces

	First Six Mos. 1932	First Six Mos. 1931
	$	$
Nova Scotia	2,519,309	3,068,058
P. Edward Is.	546,305	441,144
New Brunswick	802,595	952,818
Quebec	375,829	453,728
British Columbia	996,016	1,581,850
CANADA	5,239,054	6,497,591

Confuse Credit Men's Assoc. With Toronto Credit Bureau

In an article headed "Merchants Unite to Fight Passers of N. S. F. Cheques" credit was given to the Canadian Credit Men's Association for the organization of this campaign.

A correspondent informs us, however, that this is a function of the Toronto Credit Bureau, an association of retail merchants. The Canadian Credit Men's Association is an organization of wholesalers and performs a similar service for them.

Seeks Market for Maritime Wood

R. W. E. Burnaby, Maritime Trade Commissioner at Toronto, has been visiting the Maritimes with the purpose of stimulating hardwood stave and barrel-head exports to Ontario. It is said that the establishment of a plant in Saint John is a prospect for the near future. Mr. Burnaby believes the Maritimes can supply Ontario with many of the requirements now secured from foreign countries.

A Low Priced Security

The Financial World staff has made an exhaustive study of a company whose stock has declined from above $150 per share to a fraction of its 1929 high. It is noteworthy because it has very little competition. A number of factors indicate that it will have a substantial increase in business before the end of this year. It is in strong financial condition and has very high grade management.

We will send a copy of this important analysis together with the next 8 weekly issues of The Financial World all for $1.00. If you mail your order within the next two weeks, we will include our "Sound Investment Rules" and "10 Most Attractive Dividend Stocks." Be sure to return this "ad" with $1.00 and your address without delay.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD
America's Investment and Business Weekly
53 FP PARK PLACE - NEW YORK

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TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT
MR. ROY W. WILSON
HAS THIS DAY BEEN ADMITTED TO PARTNERSHIP

MEMBERS:
TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE
NEW YORK CURB (ASSOC.)
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

SEPT. 1, 1932

Position of Chartered Banks of Canada as of July 31, 1932, Shown by Monthly Returns to Minister of Finance

LIABILITIES

NAME OF BANK	Notes in Circulation	Balance Due to Dominion Government	Advances under Finance Act	Balances Due to Provincial Governments	Demand Deposits in Canada	Savings Deposits in Canada	Deposits Elsewhere	Bal. due to other banks in Canada	Due to Banks in U.K.	Due to Banks Elsewhere	Bills Payable	Letters of Credit outstanding	Other Liabilities	Dividends Declared and unpaid	Reserve Fund	Capital Paid Up	Total Liabilities	Capital Authorized	Capital Subscribed	% Last dividend	Loans to Directors and firms of which they are partners*	Average gold and Coin Held	Average Dominion Notes Held	Greatest amount of notes in Circ.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	$	$	$
Montreal	34,478,542	9,075,613	....	6,704,982	120,816,072	390,183,253	58,166,823	1,980,387	1,335,439	9,399,963	249,823	7,876,608	1,580,886	915,165	38,000,000	36,000,000	716,676,562	50,000,000	36,000,000	10	3,258,070	17,499,655	63,684,325	36,622,142
Nova Scotia	11,829,253	880,325	....	6,172,883	31,710,639	126,769,820	32,565,077	1,553,898	93,972	1,816,497	196,042	4,554,539	122,192	11,998	24,000,000	12,000,000	254,274,121	15,000,000	12,000,000	16	3,765,042	9,864,806	12,600,902	12,540,055
Toronto	6,217,664	579,491	....	1,077,072	21,440,832	59,773,282	....	252,523	140,073	1,213,872	....	708,080	152,455	1,969	9,000,000	6,000,000	107,020,800	10,000,000	6,000,000	12	1,507,951	379,200	8,416,374	6,031,331
Provinciale	3,714,612	737,574	....	63,792	4,011,305	31,858,135	....	1,305	....	28,747	....	23,287	31,944	5,833	1,500,000	4,000,000	45,978,629	5,000,000	4,000,000	9	637,839	237,153	473,332	3,950,154
Commerce	23,983,659	59,138	....	5,544,192	103,851,027	281,561,795	40,428,270	1,163,737	819,142	11,080,312	32,896	17,316,975	....	13,940	30,000,000	30,000,000	537,942,060	50,000,000	30,000,000	10	6,527,282	11,556,000	11,531,000	23,654,308
Royal	30,548,372	1,710,505	22,000,000	7,554,853	118,470,700	259,249,956	165,206,222	642,813	741,324	24,464,622	767,792	20,810,878	114,146	24,654	35,000,000	35,000,000	722,505,854	50,000,000	35,000,000	10	3,245,804	12,054,519	11,398,955	32,520,192
Dominion	6,467,735	735,701	1,500,000	1,087,645	21,061,281	62,002,134	1,630,661	337,002	45,849	976,973	....	1,078,035	215,868	4,060	9,000,000	7,000,000	116,153,570	10,000,000	7,000,000	12	1,531,445	622,000	3,000,000	6,712,105
Nationale	8,895,009	981,222	14,000,000	1,244,381	16,929,769	80,532,135	1,382,145	753,497	26,208	291,083	....	276,170	....	4,597	7,000,000	7,000,000	138,323,361	10,000,000	7,000,000	10	489,960	990,384	1,432,486	9,000,464
Imperial	8,161,200	593,001	1,050,000	3,613,400	23,530,607	70,511,306	....	1,234,367	351,714	1,331,565	....	599,919	....	211,490	8,000,000	7,000,000	126,138,572	10,000,000	7,000,000	12	473,083	444,382	2,096,645	8,728,275
Barclays (Canada)	271,325	163,218	....	....	973,769	730,572	....	139,269	2,116,305	1,348,152	....	23,710	....	....	500,000	500,000	6,772,322	500,000	500,000	....	....	11,775	144,014	272,430
Total	134,570,441	15,541,789	38,500,000	33,063,201	462,087,114	1,363,172,444	299,379,198	8,087,404	5,673,036	51,780,786	1,709,973	48,317,201	2,217,491	1,193,726	162,000,000	144,500,000	2,771,793,851	210,500,000	144,500,000	....	20,441,586	55,454,381	111,775,685	142,637,461

* And loans for which they are guarantors.

ASSETS

NAME OF BANK	Current Gold and Subsidiary Coin	Dominion Notes	Notes of other banks	United States and other foreign currencies	Cheques on other banks	Balances due from other banks in Canada	Due from banks in U.K.	Due from banks elsewhere	Government securities	Canadian municipal British and foreign securities	Railway and other bonds and Stocks	Call loans in Canada	Call loans elsewhere	Other current loans in Canada	Other current Loans elsewhere	Loans to provincial governments	Loans to municipalities	Non-current loans	Real estate other than premises	Mortgages on real estate	Bank Premises	Letters of Credit	Deposit for note circulation	In central gold reserves	Shares of and loans to controlled companies	Other assets	Total assets
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal*	19,434,312	62,613,030	2,901,666	376,153	18,072,780	1,799	1,685,513	17,930,313	178,254,463	46,144,070	9,156,501	3,972,772	16,646,226	241,287,705	16,259,788	4,566,247	42,692,415	4,242,970	410,936	1,264,427	14,500,000	7,876,608	1,542,872	7,000,000	259,691	66,161	719,159,398
Nova Scotia	9,523,715	13,414,058	950,724	1,411,735	5,817,998	....	1,335,115	7,748,223	37,316,348	18,032,925	7,931,583	11,934,773	2,023,110	96,884,500	11,579,543	7,576	10,511,558	865,785	....	111,874	8,179,016	4,554,539	560,400	1,500,000	2,779,988	96,415	255,280,464
Toronto	355,893	5,830,038	529,375	33,887	4,799,145	....	732,323	1,290,683	24,654,901	7,863,344	1,474,587	4,396,857	....	45,234,861	....	....	4,727,198	275,741	....	63,746	3,830,526	708,080	396,603	930,863	....	....	107,865,392
Provinciale	239,449	313,746	443,820	38,215	1,398,703	870,551	3,633	113,382	8,031,305	4,521,071	3,513,253	5,907,022	....	16,988,136	....	....	1,304,932	145,737	607,337	387,283	2,194,793	23,287	198,119	....	....	179,972	46,617,674
Commerce†	10,786,828	10,303,923	1,972,220	631,511	13,835,238	47,594	577,268	18,845,391	83,078,197	29,373,676	14,373,799	30,868,143	25,483,126	189,723,334	10,002,498	9,287,975	32,759,667	2,560,367	2,480,569	2,029,157	15,258,740	12,366,975	1,250,000	8,000,000	3,888,411	322,854	541,574,473
Royal‡	12,383,299	21,496,037	2,748,901	13,837,101	15,236,199	2,467	1,458,754	47,339,333	64,139,812	24,609,283	10,693,165	32,818,579	30,241,473	260,524,632	119,445,403	2,481,235	13,697,066	3,624,279	2,377,809	863,941	17,656,802	20,809,878	1,690,000	2,500,000	5,994,699	401,066	728,971,224
Dominion	610,134	3,636,486	832,225	66,336	3,003,908	100	101,533	1,379,215	20,434,583	5,492,140	2,848,760	9,689,477	1,252,343	56,885,354	923,942	....	1,375,647	474,778	72,382	23,342	6,025,130	1,078,035	320,000	400,000	....	27,397	116,633,273
Nationale§	973,293	1,615,427	795,395	62,031	2,973,321	277,440	19,914	743,009	23,487,683	11,737,245	3,407,488	6,729,239	....	61,107,298	133,397	2,494,824	11,654,428	305,936	1,157,742	791,888	5,971,845	276,170	355,988	2,200,000	....	82,315	139,362,430
Imperial	439,401	3,754,901	725,630	21,551	3,075,511	625,590	531,476	1,326,653	21,985,613	5,272,692	258,862	6,408,703	....	57,976,654	....	1,354,603	11,927,315	368,528	170,306	483,857	6,337,655	599,919	427,382	2,250,866	....	140,197	127,363,483
Barclays (Canada)	13,352	82,668	19,227	1,691	331,290	1,315,134	2,322,576	72,115	539,822	121,241	30,850	13,075	....	1,837,965	....	....	....	43,394	....	....	....	23,710	14,365	....	....	....	6,783,480
Total	54,849,376	123,096,319	11,898,693	16,478,271	69,444,101	3,140,675	8,817,240	96,749,323	466,932,820	153,439,699	53,688,832	111,928,646	75,646,278	1,028,450,440	164,344,571	20,192,460	130,650,216	12,908,450	7,257,081	6,019,515	79,954,607	48,317,201	6,585,629	24,781,232	12,922,789	1,316,472	2,789,811,435

*Of this deposit $11,081,732 is in gold coin; the balance is in Dominion notes.

*The business of the bank in Paris, France, and in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of local incorporated companies and the figures are incorporated in the above statement.—Footnote to Bank of Montreal return.

†The figures of The Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) are incorporated in the above statement.—Footnote to Canadian Bank of Commerce return.

‡The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the bank in Paris, and the assets and liabilities of the Royal Bank of Canada (France) are included in the above statement.—Footnote to Royal Bank return.

§The assets and liabilities of the Banque Canadienne Nationale, France, same being considered a branch operating as a subsidiary of the Banque Canadienne Nationale, are included in above return.—Footnote to Banque Canadienne Nationale return.

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Export of Rubber Goods About Half 1931 Figure

Imports of rubber in July were valued at $287,880 of which $235,174 came from or via the United States. Raw rubber accounted for $148,647.

Exports of rubber totalled in value $554,744, a slight increase over June but just about half of the export a year ago. Pneumatic tire casings last month went to sixty countries and accounted for $218,170. The largest buyers were British South Africa, New Zealand, Brazil, Colombia, Dutch East Indies, Netherlands and Spain. The United Kingdom took rubber boots and shoes to the value of $94,246 and Newfoundland $15,861. New Zealand's share of canvas shoes with rubber soles was $42,954. Rubber heels to the number of 496,372 pairs went to the United Kingdom.

Tobacco Exports to U. K. Show Large Increase

Canada's export of tobacco to Great Britain during the first seven months of 1932, amounting to 8,761,000 pounds, were almost two and a half times the amount of her exports in the same period of 1930 when the total was 3,534,000 pounds.

This increase in exports has been at the expense of the United States and that country has also suffered from increased exports from other Empire countries, notably Southern Rhodesia.

Imports of British Coal Greater Than From U.S.

From April to July the British anthracite imported was 583,327 tons and from United States 462,812 tons. During the same period of 1931 the importation from the United Kingdom was 433,280 tons and from the United States 697,985 tons. In the last few years British anthracite has been imported in increasing quantities.

But the cost is a feature. The 583,327 tons of British anthracite imported during the past four months is valued at $2,904,402, while the lesser American product of 462,812 tons is valued at $3,132,291, according to the records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

These are f. o. b. figures. The average f. o. b. cost this summer of British anthracite is $4.98 per short ton and of American anthracite $6.76. The bureau has no records of the cost of handling and transportation.

Alberta Coal Industry Active

Greater activity in the Alberta coal industry is indicated in the report of production for the first half of 1932, though the output in June of 232,715 tons was slightly below the 235,946 tons produced in June a year ago. During the six-month period Alberta coal mines produced 2,197,199 tons of coal classified as domestic, sub-bituminous and bituminous, a gain of 10.9 per cent over the 1,981,148 tons produced in the first half of 1931.

Maritime Creamery Production Gains

Creamery butter production in the Maritime Provinces in July showed a marked gain over the output for July, 1931, according to the monthly report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. While the figures for July, 1931, in regard to Prince Edward Island are not available, the increase in Nova Scotia amounted to 12.5 per cent and in New Brunswick to 8.5 per cent.

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WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto & Curb Markets

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBEER 5

Range 1932 High	Range 1932 Low	Divd. Rate in $	Yield in % Sept. 2		Sales	Close Aug. 29 (or last)	Week Ending —Sept. 5— High	Low	Close
3.25	.60	.	...	Abitibi	8084	2.25	2.75	1.50	1.50
10	2	.	...	Do. pref.	10	4	9	9	9
x105	80	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
80	80	7	...	Acme F. D'y. p	....	80	..	..	..
5	4½	.	...	Agnew Surp.	....	5	..	..	..
70	70	7	10	Do. pref.	....	70	..	..	..
7½	3½	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	150	6½	7½	7	7½
40	19	.	...	Do. pref.	....	40	..	..	..
3¼	1½	.	...	Amal. Electric	....	1½	..	..	..
11	9	.	...	Do. pref.	....	9	..	..	..
x3½	2½	.	...	Anglo. N. Hold.	....	..	..	..	..
.37	.15	.	...	Asbestos	....	.15	..	..	..
1.00	.60	.	...	Do. pref.	....	.60	..	..	..
6½	4	60c	10	Assoc. Brew.	220	5¼	6½	5¼	6½
71	65	7	9.8	Do. pref.	5	68	71	71	71
3	3	.	...	Assoc. Can.	....	3	..	..	..
x69	65	.	...	Assoc. Tele.	....	..	..	..	..
30	16	.	...	Atlan. Sugar	....	20¾	..	..	..
120	92	.	...	Do. pref.	....	120	..	..	..
150¾	127	10	7.7	Bk. Can. Nat.	4	127	129	129	129
225	150	10	5	Bk. Montreal	272	199½	200	195	200
274	238	14	5.2	Bk. N. Scotia	24	265	270	268	268
193	125	10	5.8	Bk. Toronto	20	175	175	171	175
10¼	10¼	.	...	Barcelona	....	10¼	..	..	..
3	1	.	...	Bathurst Pr.	....	2	..	..	..
1.00	.50	.	...	Do. (B)	....	.80	..	..	..
x26	26	.	...	Bawlf Grain	....	..	..	..	..
x25	20	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
5	4	.	...	Beath & Sons	....	4	..	..	..
10¼	3½	.	...	Beatty Bros. A	20	9	10	10	10
60	41	6	12	Do. pref.	....	50	..	..	..
3.50	.40	.	...	Beauharnois	25649	2.00	2.00	1.25	1.50
x93	55	7	...	Belding Cort.	....	..	..	..	..
90	65	7	7.8	Do. pref.	....	90	..	..	..
120	75	7	6.6	Bell Telephone	628	106	106¼	103	105
4	2	.	...	Biltmore Hats	....	4	..	..	..
50	50	7	14	Do. pref.	....	50	..	..	..
4	1½	.	...	Bissell, T. E.	....	1½	..	..	..
x97	88	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
8	2	.	...	Blue Ribbon	40	2¼	3	3	3
25	9	2	11.8	Do. pref.	50	17	17	16	16
20	17½	2	10.8	Brant. Cord. pf	65	17¾	18¾	18¼	18¾
14¾	7¾	2⅝	..	Brazilian Tr.	29684	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛
.75	.40	.	...	Brew. & Distil.	....	.75	..	..	..
1	¼	.	...	Brewing Corp.	10	1	⅝	⅝	⅝
3½	1	.	...	Do. pref.	10	1¼	1¾	1¾	1¾
11¼	8⅛	80c	7.3	Brit. Amer. Oil	4842	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞	11
2.00	.60	.	...	B.C. Packers	746	1.50	2.00	1.50	2.00
8½	4	.	...	Do. pref.	25	4½	8½	8½	8½
28	15	2	7.9	B.C. Power A.	2395	26	26¼	25	25
7¼	3¾	.	...	Do. (B)	1276	7½	7½	6	6
6¼	2	.	...	Bruck S. Mills	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
20¼	10	1.40	9.1	Building Prod.	35	15¼	15¼	15⅝	15⅝
32	17	2.40	7.7	Burt, F. N.	250	30	31	30	31
125	120	6	5	Calgary Pr.	....	120	..	..	..
4	1¼	.	...	Canada Bread	120	4	4	3¾	3¾
85	80	7	8.2	Do. pref. A.	3	80	85	85	85
25	20	2	10	Do. pref. B.	....	20	..	..	..
9	6¼	1	12.5	Canada Bud	206	8	8½	8	8
7	2	.	...	Canada Cement	1328	5	5½	4⅞	4⅞
66	20	.	...	Do. pref.	248	35	35½	33	35
b14½	6	1.20	9.1	Canada Dry	6800	12¾	13¼	11⅞	12⅝
6	2	.	...	Can. Forg. (A)	....	2	..	..	..
7½	2	.	...	Do. (B)	....	7½	..	..	..
x68	60	.	...	Canada Iron	....	..	..	..	..
x80	75	3	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
15¼	8½	1.50	10.2	Can. Malting	50	15	15¼	14½	14¾
15	9	80c	5.7	Can. Nor. Pr.	....	14	..	..	..
92	52½	7	10	Do. pref.	65	75	70	68	70
x6	¾	.	...	Can. Paving	....	..	..	..	..
x51	10⅜	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
186	135	12	7.7	Can. Perman.	....	155	..	..	..
1	¼	.	...	Can. Pr. & Pa.	....	¼	..	..	..
2¼	¾	.	...	Can. Steamsh's	....	1¼	..	..	..
11⅛	1	.	...	Do. pref.	445	9¾	11⅛	10	10
16	9¾	1.60	10.7	Can. Vinegars	52	15	15⅛	14½	15
55	28¼	.	...	Can. W. Cable	5	33	32	32	32
18	4	.	...	Do. (B)	840	12	15	12	14¼
1¼	1¼	.	...	Can. Bakeries	....	1¼	..	..	..
14	10	.	...	Do. pref.	....	10	..	..	..
191	123	10	6.1	Can. Bk. Com.	52	165	170	163	166
18	9	1.25	6.9	Can. Bronze	240	16¼	18	17	18
102	70	7	9.3	Do. pref.	....	75	..	..	..
6¾	1¾	.	...	Can. Canners	....	4½	..	..	..
80	40	6	8.6	Do. 1st pfd.	46	70	70	70	70
9	3¾	40c	6.1	Do. 2nd pfd.	886	6½	6½	6	6½
8⅛	2¾	60c	7.5	Can. Car & F'y	6212	6⅞	8⅛	5	8
19	10	1.75	9.2	Do. pref.	1972	15⅞	19	16	19
8⅛	3⅞	.	...	Can. Celanese	200	4¼	8⅛	6½	8⅛
63	42	7	11.3	Do. pref.	120	60	63	60	62
20	20	2	10	Can. Convert.	....	20	..	..	..
‡50	45	.	...	Can. Cottons	....	..	..	..	..
60	50	6	12	Do. pref.	2	50	50	50	50
17	7	.	...	Can. Dredge	30	10½	12	11½	12
x92	92	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
68	60	6	9.4	Can. Fairb. pf.	....	64	..	..	..
4	3	.	...	Can. For. Inv.	....	3	..	..	..
65	55	.	...	Do. pref.	....	55	..	..	..
180	115	4	3.5	Can. Gen. Elec.	....	115	..	..	..
59	50	3.50	6.3	Do. pref.	....	55½	..	..	..
66	29	6	11.8	Can. Hyd. E. p	72	51	52	49	52
2½	½	.	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	1566	2½	2½	2⅜	2½
1.75	.30	.	...	Do. (B)	260	1.50	1.75	1.50	1.75
x5.00	3.95	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	....	..	..	..	..
x70	64½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
20	20	1	5	Can. Lt. & Pr.	....	20	..	..	..
1½	1	.	...	Can. Locomo.	....	1	..	..	..
x25	5	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
b2¼	½	.	...	Can. Marconi	30100	1⅛	2¼	1¼	2¼
13	7	1	9.5	Canadian Oil	480	11	11	10¼	11
98	84	8	8.4	Do. pref.	....	95	..	..	..
22⅞	8½	.	...	Can. Pacific	26124	18½	19⅞	17⅞	19⅝
3	1½	.	...	Can. Vickers	25	1½	3	3	3
20½	20½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	20¾	..	..	..
2¾	1	20c	8.9	Can. Wineries	....	2¼	..	..	..
7½	4¾	1	20	Can. Wire Box	....	5	..	..	..
12	7	.	...	Catelli Mac A.	....	7	..	..	..
x5	5	.	...	Do. (B)	....	..	..	..	..
x301	290	10	...	Cent. Can. L'n	....	..	..	..	..
2.05	.50	.	...	Chem. Research	2500	1.10	1.25	1.15	1.17
7.25	4.50	.	...	Cities Service	....	6.00	..	..	..
8⅛	3	.	...	Cockshutt Plow	2255	7¾	8⅛	7½	8
2	½	.	...	Comm. Alcohol	....	1½	..	..	..
3¾	1	.	...	Conduits	....	1¼	..	..	..
x94	84	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
8	3¾	50c	9.5	Cons. Bakeries	130	5¼	5¼	5	5
5	1	.	...	Cons. Industries	....	2	..	..	..
4	4	.	...	Cons. Paper	....	4	..	..	..
15	5	.	...	Cons. Press	....	8	..	..	..
35	30	2	5.7	Cons. Sand. pf.	....	35	..	..	..
100	25	.	...	Cons. Smelters	10454	75½	100	75	98
170	142	10	5.9	Consumers Gas	10	166	170	170	170
‡35	30	.	...	Cooksville Co.	....	..	..	..	..
‡85	85	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
‡90	90	.	...	Corr. P. Box, p	....	..	..	..	..
3½	2½	.	...	Cosgrave Brew.	60	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼
5	2	.	...	Cosmos Imp.	....	2½	..	..	..
68	40	3.50	8.1	Do. pref.	1	43	43	43	43
3	2	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	50	2	2½	2	2½
15	8	4	...	Crow's N. Coal	....	15	..	..	..
1¼	1¼	.	...	David & Fre. B	....	1¼	..	..	..
x12½	12½	.	...	De Havilland	....	..	..	..	..
15	10	.	...	Do. pref.	....	10	..	..	..
x9	5	.	...	Disher Steel	....	..	..	..	..
x10	10	1.50	..	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
7⅛	3⅜	.	...	Distill-Seagram	205	6⅞	7	6½	6⅞
7	7	.	...	Dodge "A" pf.	....	7	..	..	..
2	1¾	.	...	Do. (B)	....	2	..	..	..
194	125	10	6.1	Dom. Bank	21	158	165	165	165
27	9	2	9.5	Dom. Bridge	2653	19⅞	21⅞	19¼	21
x40	40	.	...	Dom. Coal	....	..	..	..	..
22½	12	.	...	Dom. Engineer.	....	16	..	..	..
77	30	5	6.5	Dom. Glass	185	65	77	68	77
112	85	7	6.9	Do. pref.	79	100	102	100	102
5¼	1¼	20c	7.3	Dom. Motors	235	2½	3	1¾	2⅞
7½	3½	.	...	Dom. Pr. Stubs	....	6	..	..	..
3	1	.	...	Dom. St. & C B	3065	2¼	2⅜	1¾	2
20⅛	13	1.20†	6	Dom. Stores	2415	18⅝	20⅛	18½	20
5	2	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	....	2¾	..	..	..
x95	79½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..

Range 1932 High	Range 1932 Low	Divd. Rate in $	Yield in % Sept. 2		Sales	Close Aug. 29 (or last)	Week Ending —Sept. 5— High	Low	Close
97	88½	7	7.9	Inter. Mill. pf.	13	90	88½	88½	88½
80	77	6	7.5	Do. Series A.	....	80	..	..	..
12¾	4	.	...	Inter. Nickel	74727	11¼	12¾	11⅛	12¾
4	4	.	...	Inter. Paints	....	4	..	..	..
b2½	⅛	.	...	Int. Pa & Pr A	....	2	..	..	..
b1	1	.	...	Do. (B)	....	1	..	..	..
b⅞	⅛	.	...	Do. (C)	....	⅛	..	..	..
b11	2½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	2½	..	..	..
12¾	9¼	1	8	Inter. Pete.	5382	12⅛	12¾	12	12¾
x8	5	.	...	Inter. Power	....	..	..	..	..
x78	56½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
11	2	.	...	Int. Util. (A)	45	10	10½	9⅛	9¼
4	½	.	...	Do. (B)	130	3½	4	3½	3½
x40	40	1	...	Jam. Pub. Ser.	....	..	..	..	..
86	85	7	8.1	Do. pref.	....	85½	..	..	..
4	2½	.	...	Kelvinator	....	2½	..	..	..
90	55	7	12.7	Do. pref.	2	60	55	55	55
8	4	.	...	Lake of Woods	420	7½	8	7½	7½
x101	82	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
x140	140	8	...	Landed Bank	....	..	..	..	..
40	28	3	7.5	Laura Secord	35	38	40	40	40
8	1½	.	...	Lindsay, C. W.	25	2¾	4	4	4
60	36	6.50	18	Do. pref.	....	36	..	..	..
11¾	9	80c	6.8	Loblaw (A)	725	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾
11⅞	8	80c	7.1	Do. (B)	234	11⅛	11¼	11	11
‡2¾	2¾	.	...	Loew's, London	....	..	..	..	..
x25	19	.	...	MacKin. Steel	....	..	..	..	..
x95	90	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
7	6½	.	...	Manitoba Pr.	....	7	..	..	..
5	2	.	...	Maple Leaf	....	3¼	..	..	..
20½	8	.	...	Do. pref.	5	17	15	15	15
x38	30	.	...	Marcus Loew's	....	..	..	..	..
60	30	.	...	Do. pref.	....	30	..	..	..
5¾	2¼	.	...	Massey-Harris	5800	5¼	5⅝	5⅛	5¼
11⅛	7	60c	5.1	McColl Fron.	9455	10½	11⅛	10⅜	11⅜
68	58	6	8.8	Do. pref.	....	68	..	..	..
x45	35	.	...	Mexican L & P	....	..	..	..	..
‡25	25	.	...	Mercury Mills	....	..	..	..	..
‡89	58½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
x40½	40	.	...	Mitchell, J. S.	....	..	..	..	..
105	105	7	6.7	Do. pref.	....	105	..	..	..
8¾	3	.	...	Mitchell, Robt.	215	6¼	8¾	8	8¾
x1	1	.	...	Monarch Knit.	....	..	..	..	..
30	20	.	...	Do. pref.	....	20	..	..	..
75	50	6	12	Montreal Cot.	....	50	..	..	..
70	65	7	10.8	Do. pref.	....	65	..	..	..
2½	2½	.	...	Montreal Exhib.	....	2½	..	..	..
11	7	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	....	11	..	..	..
38	20½	1.50	4.2	Mont. L. & Pr.	15703	36	37½	35	37⅜
48	48	3+25	6.8	Montreal Loan	....	48	..	..	..
47	40	3.20	8	Montreal Tele.	....	40	..	..	..
150	90	10	9.2	Mont. Trams.	....	108	..	..	..
10	4½	.	...	Moore Corp.	590	10	10	9	10
93	62	7	9.3	Do. (A)	28	70	80	73	75
97	69	7	10	Do. (B)	....	70	..	..	..
‡10	10	.	...	Mt. Royal Hot.	....	..	..	..	..
‡49	49	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
2	¾	10c	..	Muirheads	....	¾	..	..	..
9	8	75c	8.3	Do. pref.	....	9	..	..	..
24	9½	1.60	8.4	Nat. Brew.	14456	17¾	19¾	17	19⅝
25½	25	1.75	7	Do. pref.	....	25	..	..	..
‡10	3	.	...	Nat. Brick	....	..	..	..	..
3	3	.	...	Do. pref.	....	3	..	..	..
12⅞	6	80c	6.4	Nat. Steel Car	4786	10½	12⅞	10½	12½
255	175	12	6.8	National Tr.	....	175	..	..	..
10	10	.	...	Niag. W. Weav.	....	10	..	..	..
x36	23	3	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
2.50	1.50	.	...	North Star Oil	....	2.00	..	..	..
4.00	4.00	35c	8.7	Do. pref.	....	4.00	..	..	..
‡25	25	.	...	N.S. Steel, pf.	....	..	..	..	..
135	90	8	5.9	Ogilvie Flour	55	132	135	132	135
108	96	7	6.5	Do. pref.	1	106	108	108	108
9	4	.	...	Ont. Eq. 10% p	....	4	..	..	..
102	94½	6	6.3	Ontario Loan	15	96	95	95	95
x7	5	.	...	Ont. Silknit	....	..	..	..	..
x16	13	.	...	Ont. Steel	....	..	..	..	..
‡105	105	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
½	½	.	...	Orange Crush	5	½	½	½	½
45	18	.	...	Do. (A)	....	18	..	..	..
x5½	1	.	...	Do (B)	....	..	..	..	..
100	87	6	6.5	Ott. L. H. & P.	201	92	92	92	92
100	90	6.50	7.2	Do. pref.	....	90	..	..	..
x25	25	.	...	Ott. Traction	....	..	..	..	..
68	35	5	8.1	Page Hersey	1547	57	67½	56¾	66
b11⅛	1½	.	...	Paramount	97400	7½	7⅞	6⅛	7⅛
x85	30	.	...	Paton Mfg.	....	..	..	..	..
x94	92	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
.37	.25	.	...	Pelissiers	....	.37	..	..	..
x30	25	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
33	18	3	9.1	Penmans	105	32½	33	33	33
80	80	6	7.5	Do. pref.	....	80	..	..	..
19½	9	.	...	Photo Eng.	60	10½	11	10½	11
x40	10	.	...	Port Alfred, pf	....	..	..	..	..
x70	64	7	...	Porto Rico Pr. p	....	..	..	..	..
b9	1¾	.	...	Postal Tele. p.	....	..	..	..	..
36½	6	.	...	Power Corp.	2334	15	16	14¾	16
90	25	6	10.9	Do. pref.	....	55	..	..	..
2	2	.	...	Prairie C. Oil.	....	2	..	..	..
11	5	.	...	Pressed Metals	560	9½	11	9	11
x42¾	25	.	...	Price Bros.	....	..	..	..	..
x99	70	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
29	9¼	1.50	8.4	Quebec Power	757	17½	17⅞	16¾	17⅞
x110	105	7	...	Real Estate L'n	....	..	..	..	..
2	¼	.	...	Regent Knit.	150	¼	¼	¼	¼
10	5½	.	...	Reliance Grain	25	8	10	10	10

Range 1932 High	Range 1932 Low	Divd. Rate in $	Yield in % Sept. 2		Sales	Close Aug. 29 (or last)	Week Ending —Sept. 5— High	Low	Close
12	9	1	10.7	Do. pref.	2073	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝
3¾	1	.	...	Waterloo Mfg.	....	2½	..	..	..
80	75	7	...	W. Koot. Pr. p	....	80	..	..	..
8	5½	.	...	West. C. Flour	....	8	..	..	..
60	54	6.50	11.8	Do. pref.	....	55	..	..	..
11	10	.	...	West. Grocers.	....	10	..	..	..
54	43	7	13.7	Do. pref.	9	49	53	51	53
x91	85	.	...	W. Steel Pr. p	....	..	..	..	..
20	16½	1	5	Weston Bisc.	....	20	..	..	..
70	65	7	10.3	Do. pref.	15	67	68	67	67
10	10	.	...	Windsor Hotel	....	10	..	..	..
38	10	.	...	Do. pref.	25	18	10	10	10
8	2	.	...	Winnipeg Elec.	228	4	4½	4	4½
15	13	.	...	Do. pref.	50	15	15	13	15
x46	36	.	...	Woods Mfg. p.	....	..	..	..	..

x Quotations for 1931. No sales recorded in 1932 to date.
b New York Quotations.
‡ Quotations for 1930.
† Plus 30c. extra paid Jan. 2, 1932.
§ 2% stock dividend payable Sept. 1; 2% paid June 1; 25c cash paid Mar. 1, 1932.
▲ Plus final div. of 17½c paid March 31, 1932.

Foreign Exchange

	New York Funds High (Premium) %	Low (Premium) %	Last Year High (Premium) %	Low (Premium) %
Aug. 31	12	11 1-2	21-64	5-16
Sept. 1	11 1-2	11 3-8	13-32	21-64
Sept. 2	11 3-4	11 3-8	1-2	3-8
Sept. 3	11 3-8	11	1-2	7-16
Sept. 5	.....	.....	33-64	29-64
Sept. 6	10 1-2	9 7-8	.....	.....

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE
(Close Demand in New York)

	Sterling	Francs	Lire
Aug. 31	3.46 3-4	3.91 3-4	5.12 3-8
Sept. 1	3.46 3-8	3.92 1-16	5.12
Sept. 2	3.46 3-4	3.92 1-16	5.12
Sept. 3	3.47 1-4	3.91 15-16	5.12 1-4
Sept. 5	....	....	....
Sept. 6	3.47 3-8	3.91 15-16	5.12 1-4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
(Close Demand in Toronto)

Par		Aug. 23	Aug. 30	Sept. 6
5.26	Italian	5.82⅜	5.74	5.64⅜
23.80	German	27.03	26.65	26.18⅜
13.90	Belgian	15.78	15.50	15.25
49.80	Japanese	26.40	26.34	25.72

Active Unlisted Bonds

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Limited)
Investment Bankers, Toronto
September 6, 1932

	Bid	Asked
Industrial Bonds:		
Abitibi P. & P. 5% 1953	29.00	31.00
Acadia Sugar 6% 1946	78.00	....
Alta. Pac. Grain 6% 1946	80.00	85.00
American Sales Book 6% 1939	102.00	....
Arnold Bros. 6% 1947	48.00	52.00
B.-A. Oil 5% 1945	90.00	93.50
Brandram Henderson 6% 1939	45.00	50.00
Canada Biscuit 6½% 1946	23.00	26.00
Canada Bread 6% 1941	86.50	89.00
Canada Cement 5½% 1947	81.50	85.50
Can. Machinery 6% 1941	56.00	....
Can. Steamship 6% 1941	45.00	47.00
Can. Bakeries 6½% 1945	50.00	55.00
Can. Canners 6% 1950	72.00	76.00
Can. Copper Refin. 6% 1945	91.00	94.00
Can. Cottons 5% 1940	84.00	88.50
Can. Vickers 6% 1947	72.00	74.50
Cosmos Imp. Mills 6½% 1944	80.00	85.00
Davies, Wm. 6% 1942	76.00	81.00
Debenture & Sec. 4% 1936	48.00	....
Dom. Manufacturers 6% 1933	95.00	....
Dom. Tar & Chemical 6% 1949	72.00	....
Dom. Telegraph 5½% 1978 "A"	85.00	90.00
Donnacona Paper 5½% 1948	17.00	....
Eastern Car 6% 1952	65.00	....
Famous Players 6% 1948	69.00	71.00
Fraser Co. 6% 1932	12.00	....
Goodyear Cotton 6% 1949	89.00	94.00
Great Lakes Paper 6% 1950	24.00	27.00
Gypsum, Lime & Alab. 5½% 1948	59.00	62.00
Howard Smith 5½% 1953	62.00	66.00
Loew's Toronto 6% (Serial)	95.00	100.00
London Realty 6½% 1950	50.00	55.00
Maple Leaf Milling 5½% 1949	58.00	61.00
Massey Harris 5% 1947	67.00	70.00
Mercury Mills 5½% 1953	45.00	....
McColl Frontenac 6% 1949	90.00	92.00
McKinnon Industries 6½% 1945	94.00	97.00
Metropolitan Bldg. 7% 1944	79.00	85.00
Montreal Drydock 6% 1948	56.00	62.00
Nor. Mexico Power 7% 1933	78.00	....
Ont. Steel Products 6% 1943	84.00	89.00
Rolland Paper 5½% 1948	62.00	....
Simpsons Ltd. 5½% 1949	61.00	....
Simpsons Ltd., 6% 1949	65.00	....
Standard Clay Prod. 6% 1942	70.00	78.00
Steel of Canada 6% 1940	102.50	105.00
United Grain Growers 5% 1948	77.50	....
United Grain Growers 5½% 1949	81.00	....
Western Grain 6% 1949	71.00	....
Public Utility Bonds:		
Bell Telephone 5% 1955	107.00	109.50
B. C. Power 5% 1960	82.75	86.50
B. C. Power 5½% 1960	92.00	95.00
B. C. Telephone 5% 1960	91.50	94.00
Calgary Power 5% 1960	84.00	87.50
Can. Northern Pwr. 5% 1953	80.00	83.50
Duke Price Power 6% 1966	64.50	....
Elec. Develop. 5% 1933	109.00	....
French Natl. Mail SS 6/52	117.00	120.00
Gatineau Pwr. 5% 1956	80.00	83.50
Gatineau Pwr. 6% 1941 Apr. 1	69.00	72.00
MacLaren Quebec 5½% 1961	80.50	....
Manitoba Power 5½% 1951	70.00	74.00
Montreal Isl. Pwr. 5½% 1957	94.50	....
Montreal LH&P 5% 1951	102.50	106.00
Montreal LH&P 5% 1970	102.00	106.50
Montreal Tram. 5% 1941 July	97.00	99.00
Montreal Tram. 5% 1955	83.50	85.50
Northwest. Utilities 7% 1938	88.00	98.00
Ont. Pwr. Service 5½% 1950	71.00	72.50
Ottawa Valley Pwr. 5½% 1970	94.00	97.00
Quebec Power 5% 1968	83.75	87.00
Rio Tramways 5% 1935	85.00	88.00
Shawinigan W&P 4½% 1970	73.50	78.00
Shawinigan W&P 5% 1970	86.50	89.00
Shawinigan W&P 6% 1937	91.00	93.50
Southern Can. Pwr. 5% 1955	87.00	92.00
West Kootenay Pwr. 5% 1956	87.00	90.00
International Power 6½% 1957	53.00	57.00
Government Provincial & Railway		
C.N.R. 4½% 1951 Dom. Gtd.	96.75	98.00
C.N.R. 4½% 1957 Dom. Gtd.	96.50	98.00
C.N.R. 5% 1969 Dom. Gtd.	102.50	104.00
C.P.R. 6% 1942	99.50	101.50
Dom. of Can. 5% 1941	100.50	101.50
G.T.P. 3% 1962 Dom. Gtd.	74.00	75.75
G.T.P. 4% 1962 Dom. Gtd.	87.00	89.50
Ont. Hydro 5% 1939 Ont. Gtd.	98.00	100.50
Prov. of N. B. 5½% 1950	100.00	103.00
Prov. of Ontario 5% 1948	99.00	101.25
Prov. of Ontario 5½% 1947	103.75	105.25

Dividends Declared

	Annual rate	Amt. this payment	Date payable	Date of record
Acadia Trust	$10	$2.50	Aug. 31	Aug. 31
Agnew Surpass, pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Assoc. Breweries	60c	15c	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Bank of Nova Scotia	14%	3½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Belding Corticelli, pref.	7%	1¾%	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Brit. Amer. Oil (coupon 10)	80c	20c	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Bell Telephone	7%	1¾%	Oct. 15	Sept. 23
Brazilian Traction, pfd.	6%	1½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
B. C. Power "A"	$2	50c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Biltmore Hats pfd.	7%	1¾%	Sept. 15	Aug. 15
Can. Cottons pref.	6%	1½%	Oct. 4	Sept. 17
Calgary Power c.	6%	1½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Central Can. Loan	10%	2½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Confederation Life	$4	$1	Sept. 30	Sept. 25
Canada Malting	$1.50	37½c	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Can. Iron Found. pfd.	3%	1½%	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Can. Celanese, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Sept. 30	Sept. 17
Candn. Gen. Electric	$4	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Can. Wire Boxes, "A" pfd.	$1	25c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Can. Wire & Cable pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Can. Northern Pr.	80c	20c	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Can. Pacific Ry. pf.	4%	2%	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Canadian Oil, pref.	$8	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Can. Perm. Mtge.	$12	$3	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Dominion Bank	10%	2½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Dominion Bridge	$2	50c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Dominion Glass	$5	$1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Dominion Stores	$1.20	30c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Dominion Textile pfd.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Do. com.	5%	1¼%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Huron & Erie Mtge.	8%	2%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Hamilton Un. Theatres, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Inter. Petroleum (coupon 34)	$1	25c	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Imperial Tobacco, ord.	35c	8¾c	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Do., pref.	6%	3%	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Inter. Proprietaries "A"	$2.60	65c	Sept. 15	Aug. 25
Lake Shore Mines	$2	50c	Sept. 15	Sept. 1
Lindsay, C. W., pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	Sept. 15	Aug. 15
McColl Frontenac, c.	60c	15c	Sept. 15	Aug. 15
Montreal Cottons	6%	1½%	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Montreal Loan & Mtge.	12%	3%	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Maritime Tel. & Tel., pfd.	70c	17½c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., com.	80c	20c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Mitchell, J. S., pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
National Breweries	$1.60	40c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	44c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
National Steel Car	80c	20c	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Northern Ont. Power	$2	50c	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
Do., pref.	6%	1½%	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
N.S. Light & Pr. c.	$4	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 17
Ont. Loan & Deb.	$6	$1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Pioneer Gold, B.C.	12c	3c	Oct. 1	Sept. 12
Paton Manufacturing, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Power Corp., pref.	$6	$1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Do., 2nd pref.	$3	75c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Porto Rico Power pfd.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Reliance Grain pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Southern Can. Power, pfd.	6%	1½%	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Standard Steel "A" pfd.	$3	75c	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Supertest Pete., pfd. "A"	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Do., pfd. "B"	6%	1½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Do., com.	$1	25c	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Do., ord. (coupon 21)	$1	25c	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Sterling Pacific Oil	...	2½c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Toronto Dairies pfd.	70c	35c	Sept. 15	Sept. 8
Toronto Mortgage	12%	3%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
United Amuse. "A" & "B"	$1.60	40c	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Walker-Gooderham, pfd.	$1	25c	Sept. 15	Aug. 27
West. Can. Flour, pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Willards Choc.	†6½%	1⅝%	Sept. 1	Aug. 20

†Changed from 8% by by-law Dec. 1931; present rate guaranteed by Blue Ribbon Corp.

Dividends Passed or Deferred:

Canada Wire & Cable "A," com. Sept. 15, passed. Last paid $1 June 15, 1932.

Canadian Pacific Railway, semi-annual common, due Oct. 1, 1932, deferred until full year's earnings are known. Last payment 31¼c. on quarterly basis, April 1, 1932.

Photo Engravers, Sept. 1, deferred. Last paid 50c June 1, 1932.

Canada Iron Foundries, com., Sept. 15, passed. Last paid $1.50 March 15, 1932.

Canada Cement, pref. Sept. 30, deferred. Last paid 1⅝% June 30, 1932.

Inter-City Baking, c. Sept. 20, passed. Last paid $2 March 23, 1932.

Sun Life Assurance, Oct. 1, deferred. Last paid $3.75 July 1, 1932.

Dividend Rate Reduced:

Bank of Nova Scotia, 3½% Oct. 1. Reduced from 16% to 14% per annum.

Canada Iron Foundries, pref., 1½% Sept. 15. Reduced from 6% to 3% per annum.

Dominion Bank, 2½% Oct. 1. Reduced from 12% to 10% per annum.

United Amusement "A" & "B" 40c. Sept. 15. Reduced from 50c. quarterly.

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to September 6

Crop year from Aug. 14, 1931 High	Low		Open Aug. 31	High for week	Low for week	Close Sept. 6
		Wheat				
.60½	.54⅞	Oct.	.57¼	.58¼	.55	.56⅝
.61⅞	.55⅞	Dec.	.58⅞	.60¼	.56½	.58⅜
.66	.60½	May	.63½	.65⅜	.61¼	.63⅛
		Oats				
.27⅞	.23½	Oct.	.26¼	.27¼	.23½	.26½
.27	.24½	Dec.	.25¾	.26½	.25	.25¾
.29½	.28½	May	.29	.29	.28½	.28¾
		Barley				
.35⅞	.31½	Oct.	.33⅞	.34	.32	.32⅝
.35	.31½	Dec.	.33½	.33⅝	.31⅝	.32¾
.38½	.35⅝	May	....	.37¼	.35⅝	.35⅝
		Flax				
.85	.70¾	Oct.	.80	.85	.76⅞	.82¾
.87	.73	Dec.	.82	.87	.79	.85¼
.94	.78⅞	May	.87¼	.94	.85½	.91½
		Rye				
.36½	.32⅜	Oct.	.34¼	.36¼	.32⅞	.34¾
.38⅛	.33⅜	Dec.	.36¼	.38¼	.34⅜	.36⅜
.41⅞	.38	May	.39½	.41¾	.38¾	.40⅜

Active Unlisted Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Limited)
Investment Bankers—Toronto
September 6, 1932

Industrial Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar c.	.50	.85
Acadia Sugar pf.	2.60	3.00
Acme Farmers Dairy pfd.	60.00	68.00
Agnew Surpass pfd.	57.50	65.00
Allens Lond. pf.	29.00	....
Allens Parkdale pfd.	37.00	....
Allens Toronto pfd.	14.00	....
Andian Nat. Corp.	25.00	28.00
Canada & Dom. Sugar c.	20.50	21.50
Canada Mach. c.	4.00	7.00
Canada Mach. pf.	24.00	....
Canada Pack. c.	9.00	12.00
Canada Pack. pf.	56.00	....
Canada Starch pf.	62.50	68.00
Canada Tea pfd.	....	56.50
Canada Wire & Cable pf. W.W.	70.00	72.50
Can. Industries c. "A"	66.00	70.00
Can. Industries c. "B"	65.00	69.50
Can. Industries 7% pfd.	109.00	111.50
Can. Westing.	36.00	38.00
Chase, A. W. Units	24.50	27.00
Claude Neon Gen. Adv. Units	23.00	27.00
Claude Neon Gen. Adv. c.	1.25	3.00
Crescent Creameries pfd.	55.50	60.00
Dodge Manufacturing "A" pfd.	5.25	....
Dodge Manufacturing "B" c.	1.25	....
Dom. Foundries & Steel c.	5.00	8.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel pfd.	68.50	74.00
Dom. Mfrs. pfd.	66.00	70.00
Dunlop Tire 7% pfd.	41.00	45.00
Eastern Dairies Ltd. pfd.	60.00	67.00
Edmonton Stockyards Units	....	52.00
Fed. Grain pfd.	30.00	34.00
Goderich Elevator & Transit	9.75	10.75
Greening Wire 7% pfd.	67.00	74.00
Guardian Realty pfd.	19.00	25.00
Guelph Carpet pfd. bonus c.	68.50	74.00
Inter. City Baking com.	40.00	42.50
Inter. Proprietaries "A"	25.50	27.00
Langleys pfd.	....	40.00
Loew's Lond. c.	.35	....
Loew's London 7% pfd.	2.70	3.25
Massey Harris pfd.	16.75	17.50
Melchers Distilleries "A"	1.25	....
Mount Royal Hotel com.	.40	.80
Mount Royal Hotel pfd.	4.90	6.00
Nat. Grocers c.	1.25	1.75
Nat. Grocers 2nd pfd.	37.00	40.00
Nat. Sewer Pipe "A"	18.50	....
Nat. Sewer Pipe com.	6.50	....
Neilson, Wm., c.	4.00	....
Price Bros. c.	4.00	....
Provincial Paper 7% pfd.	43.00	46.00
Reliance Grain pf.	51.00	....
Rolland Paper pfd. W.W.	30.00	35.00
Standard Clay Products c.	20.50	26.50
Standard Fuel pfd. bonus	52.00	56.00
Supertest Petroleum "B" pfd.	15.50	20.00
Toronto Brick pf.	....	36.50
Toronto Carpet c.	....	93.00
Toronto Carpet 8% pfd.	....	87.00
Toronto Elevators 7% pfd.	72.00	75.00
Toronto Housing com.	20.00	30.00
Western Grain pfd. bonus c.	22.00	26.00
Willards Choc. pf.	....	22.00

Insurance Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Canada Life Ass.	350.00	400.00
Canada Nat. Fire	16.00	18.00
Can. Fire Insur.	60.00	69.00
Capital Life 20% pd.	11.00	16.00
Confederation Life 20% pd.	120.00	132.00
Continental Life 20% pd.	50.00	60.00
Crown Life Ins.	100.00	....
Dom. Fire Ins.	80.00	90.00
Dominion Life 50% pd.	225.00	280.00
Dom. of Can. Gen. Ins.	105.00	120.00
Excelsior Life 30% pd.	71.00	78.00
Fidelity Ins. of Canada	....	70.50
Great West Life Assce.	235.00	260.00
Guarantee Co. of N. A.	180.00	225.00
Halifax Fire Ins.	12.75	14.00
Imperial Life Assce.	250.00	290.00
Manufacturers Life Ins.	250.00	280.00
Monarch Life 10% pd.	20.00	23.00
National Life 25% pd.	67.00	75.00
Saskatchewan Life 10% pd.	12.00	16.00
Sovereign Life 25% pd.	17.00	21.50
Sun Life Assur.	575.00	625.00
Western Assur. c.	11.50	15.00
Western Life 20% pd.	8.25	12.00
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
Br. Mtg. & Trust	147.00	155.00
Can. Gen. Investments Ltd.	3.35	3.85
Chartered Trust	65.00	72.00
Deb. & Sec. c.	5.00	....
Deb. & Sec. pfd.	20.00	....
Eastern Can. Sav. & Loan	107.00	115.00
Eastern Trust	130.00	150.00
Guelph & Ont. Inv. par $50	48.00	50.50
Lambton Loan & Savings	53.00	60.00
Investment Foundation Units	14.00	19.00
London & Western Trust	81.00	86.00
Mtge. Disc. pfd.	2.00	3.00
Mutual Finance pfd.	....	2.50
Northern Trust	....	25.00
Premier Trust	81.00	88.00
Provincial Bank	100.00	105.50
Security Loan & Savings	95.00	101.00
Sherbrooke Trust	103.00	115.00
Sterling Trust	57.00	65.00
Traders Fin. c.	.85	1.50
Traders Fin. pfd.	17.50	....
Trusts & Guar.	40.50	45.00
Union Trust	....	85.00
Victoria Trust & Savings	68.00	....
Waterloo Trust & Savings	100.00	110.00
Power Issues:		
B.C. Elect. Pwr. & Gas pfd.	94.00	96.25
Calgary Power 6% pfd.	68.50	72.00
Can. Light & Power c.	16.00	20.00
Can. West Nat. Gas LH&P c.	18.00	23.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas LH&P pf.	69.50	72.00
Great Lakes Pwr. pfd.	....	67.00
Maritime Tel. & Tel. c.	10.35	11.25
Maritime Tel. & Tel. pfd.	10.35	11.25
N.B. Tel. c.	7.00	8.25
N.S. L&P pfd.	66.50	....
Ottawa LH&P 6½% pfd.	78.00	....
Recent London Quotations:		
Brewer Distillers		3s. 9d.
Can. & For. Sec.		5s.
Can. West. Lumber		1s. 10½d.
Hudson's Bay		20s. 6½d.
Do. 5%		72s. 6d.
Internat. Holdings		$15-16
Nfld. Pr. & Pap. deb. stock "B"		99½
Trust & Loan of Can.		1s. 9d.

Active Provincial and Municipal Bonds

Quotations furnished by A. E. Ames & Co.
Sept. 3, 1932

	Rate	Actual Maturity	Next Int. Date		
*Alberta	4½	1 Oct., 1958	1 Oct.	87.50	5.40
Alberta	5	1 July, 1943	1 Jan.	94.00	5.75
Alberta	6	1 Mar., 1947	1 Mar.	101.00	5.90
*British Columbia	4½	1 Oct., 1953	1 Oct.	90.40	5.25
*British Columbia	5	15 Jan., 1948	15 July	97.30	5.25
British Columbia	6	15 Feb., 1947	15 Aug.	101.75	5.82
Manitoba	4	1 July, 1947	1 Jan.	81.26	5.90
*Manitoba	5	2 Dec., 1959	2 Dec.	96.50	5.24
Manitoba	6	1 Apr., 1947	1 Oct.	100.25	5.97
*New Brunswick	4	1 June, 1948	1 Dec.	91.15	4.80
*New Brunswick	4½	15 June, 1936	15 Dec.	99.85	4.80
New Brunswick	5½	1 May, 1950	1 Nov.	101.75	5.35
*Nova Scotia	4½	15 Nov., 1948	15 Nov.	97.15	4.75
Nova Scotia	5	1 May, 1943	1 Nov.	100.00	5.00
*Ontario	4½	1 Sep., 1944	1 Mar.	101.00	4.40
Ontario	5	15 Oct., 1948	15 Oct.	100.50	4.95
Ontario	5½	1 Feb., 1947	1 Feb.	104.75	5.02
P. E. I.	4	1 Apr., 1939	1 Oct.	90.55	5.65
P. E. I.	6	1 May, 1947	1 Nov.	103.00	5.65
*Quebec	4½	1 May, 1961	1 Nov.	100.00	4.25
Saskatchewan	4½	1 Oct., 1944	1 Oct.	85.50	6.24
Saskatchewan	5	1 Oct., 1950	1 Oct.	90.00	5.91
Saskatchewan	6	15 Mar., 1952	15 Sept.	98.50	6.12
*Newfoundland	5	31 Dec., 1952	31 Dec.	74.00	7.50
*Newfoundland	5½	1 July, 1939	1 Jan.	77.50	10.05
*Newfoundland	6½	30 June, 1936	30 Dec.	75.00	13.55
Cities					
*Montreal	5	1 Sep., 1963	1 Mar.	103.20	4.80
*Toronto	4½	1 Jan., 1955	1 Dec.	95.90	4.80
*Vancouver	5	15 Jan., 1970	15 July	90.65	5.60
Winnipeg	5	1 Mar., 1944	1 Mar.	91.55	6.03
*Edmonton	5½	1 Apr., 1947	1 Oct.	88.35	6.75
Calgary	5	1 Jan., 1943	1 Jan.	87.00	6.75
Halifax	6	1 July, 1951	1 Jan.	104.65	5.60
Saint John	5	15 Dec., 1950	15 Dec.	93.25	5.60
Regina	4½	1 July, 1950	1 Jan.	76.75	6.75
Victoria	5	21 July, 1945	21 July	90.20	6.10
Quebec	5	1 June, 1948	1 Dec.	100.00	5.00

*New York payment.

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending September 5

Montreal	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Bid	High	Low	Range, 1932 High	Low
Abitibi, 1st mtge.	5	1953	...	35	...	...	46	19½
Asbestos	5	1942	...	...	...	...	65½	49
Do., 1st mtge.	6	1941	...	...	...	...	*20	14
Do., gen. mtge.	6	1956	...	...	...	...	*9	...
Can. Cons. Rub.	6	1946	...	...	...	...	*69½	...
Can. Cottons	5	1940	...	...	...	...	*91	90
Can. Forgings	6	1942	...	...	...	...	*100	...
Can. Locomotive	6	1951	...	...	...	...	‡96	...
Can. Pr. (Laur.)	5½	1958	...	†6½	...	...	7	5
Do. (Way. Ser.)	5½	1958	...	...	...	...	*28½	5½
Can. S. S. debs.	5	1943	...	...	...	...	‡98¾	...
Cedars Rapids	5	1953	5.23	...	...	...	100	95
Dom. Canners	6	1940	...	...	...	...	‡103	...
Dominion Coal	5	1940	...	...	...	...	*98½	95
McNish	6	1948	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.25	1.00
Mex. L & Pr.	5	1940	...	...	...	...	*73½	70½
Mont. L.H.&P. deb.	3	1939	...	41	41⅛	40½	41½	35
Mont. Tr. 1st mtge.	5	1941	5.37	...	...	...	97½	91
Mont. Trams. "A"	5	1955	6.28	...	84½	...	84⅞	69½
Do. G. & Ref. "B"	5	1955	7.45	...	...	...	79¾	78¾
Do., "C"	4½	1955	...	...	...	...	*85	84
Do., "D"	5	1955	6.62	...	...	...	81	78
N. S. Steel	5	1959	...	...	...	...	*62½	59
Ontario Steel	6	1943	5.94	90	...	...	100½	...
Porto R. Pr.	5	1936	...	...	...	...	*93	88
Steel of Canada	6	1940	5.90	100⅝	...	...	102½	100½
Wayagamack	6	1951	...	†41	...	...	*75	45
Winnipeg Elec.	5	1935	...	86	86	...	*99½	98⅞
Toronto								
Canada Bread	6	1941	...	...	...	...	*101½	100
Steel of Canada	6	1940	...	...	...	...	102½	...
Dominion Govt. Bonds (Montreal)								
War Loan	5	1937	2.50	110.25	....	....	107...	105.00
Victory Loan	5½	1933	4.10	101.40	....	....	101.55	100.25
Do.	5½	1934	4.56	101.85	101.70	....	101.90	99.25
Do.	5½	1937	3.73	107.63	108.00	....	108.15	104.00
Do., refund	4½	1940	4.80	97.75	....	....	97.25	91.50
Do., refund	5	1943	4.85	101.00	....	....	100.87	95.38
Do., refund	4½	1944	4.85	96.63	....	....	96.75	89.50
Do., refund	4½	1946	4.80	96.63	....	....	92.25	91.50
Conversion Loan	4½	1956	4.76	96.00	....	....	91.50	88.25
Do.	4½	1957	4.84	96.00	....	....	90.50	88.00
Do.	4½	1958	4.77	96.75	....	....	96.00	88.50
Do.	4½	1959	4.70	97.00	....	....	97.00	89.00
Nat. Service Loan	5	1936	4.60	101.50	....	....	101.40	96.25
Do.	5	1941	4.84	101.00	....	....	100.75	95.00

†Latest ask.
‡Quotations for 1930. *For 1931. None recorded in 1932 to date.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

August 31, 1932

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Beaver Fire	..	95	N. Can. Mtge. pfd.	..	15
Beaver Lumb. pf.	..	74	North. Trust	..	..
Can. Amer. Tr. shs.	..	3¼	Un. Gr. Growers	11	..
City Dairy (Wpg.) pref. 7%	..	50	Traders' Bldg.	75	..
Do., pref. 8%	..	80	West. Breweries	1	2
Corp. Steel c.	..	5	Fund. Tr. shs. "A"	..	3¼
Cres.-Cream. pfd.	60	..	Do., "B"	..	3¼
Home Inv. & Sav.	20	..	Grouped Inc. shs.	..	4.35

Canadian Bonded Grain in U. S.

Quotations on New York Produce Exchange, Basis Buffalo
Week to September 6

High 1932	Low 1932		Close Aug. 30	High for week	Low for week	Close Sept. 6
		Wheat				
.66¼	.50	Oct.	.50½	No quotations for the week		
.59½	.52¼	Dec.	.53			

ACTUARIAL EXAMS ARE FINE TRIBUTE TO PEDOE, HOLMES

Actuarial Study Club is Doing Valuable Work in Canada

Tribute to the pioneer work of two Canadian actuaries is contained in results of fellowship examinations of the Actuarial Society of America announced recently.

In the first part of the fellowship examinations for the F.A.S. degree out of 21 who passed, no less than 12 were Canadians, while in the corresponding parts of the American Institute of Actuaries' examinations in one group of these latter examinations 9 Canadians passed out of 17 writing while in another group 8 Canadians out of 13 writing were successful. In view of the small proportion of Canadians writing these exams, the result is all the more remarkable.

Six Now Qualified

For the second part of the fellowship examinations, six Canadians passed out of 18. These Canadians have now qualified for the F.A.S. degree. Their names are as follows:

Allistair M. Campbell, Sun Life,
J. Ross Gray, Canada Life,
Arthur E. Loadman, Great West Life,
William McGregor, Sun Life.
Alton P. Morton, Manufacturers' Life,
George A. Skelding, Confederation Life.

One Canadian, namely, Mr. Loadman gained double honors qualifying for the fellowship of the American Institute of Actuaries as well as the Actuarial Society of America. T. B. Morrison, of the Manufacturers, also gained fellowship degree to the F. A. I. A.

Responsibility for the success of these young Canadian actuaries is due largely to the study club instituted under the leadership of Arthur Pedoe, actuary for Canada of the Prudential Assurance of England, and B. T. Holmes, assistant actuary of the Confederation Life Association.

For two years now, these two actuaries have held under their own initiative and at a considerable expenditure of time and effort, special classes for young Canadian actuaries Study groups have been under the auspices of the Actuaries Club of Toronto and services of these men have been given without remuneration.

Weekly papers are sent out covering the reading to be done with comments, suggestions and typical examination questions. Meetings are held throughout the session in Toronto at which subjects pertaining to the examinations are discussed and further, the opportunity is given to the students to hear experts on certain special phases of their work.

The study circles are being organized again for 1932-33, and associated with Mr. Holmes for the first fellowship examination will be J. Ross Gray (Canada Life) and Alton P. Morton (Confederation Life). With Mr. Pedoe there will be associated for the second part of the fellowship examination, Alistair M. Campbell, and William McGregor, both of the Sun Life.

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Chain Store Prominent In Calgary Retail Trade

Do 38 Per Cent of Total Business of $49,000,000 With Independents Accounting for About 52 Per Cent

Retail trade in Calgary, Alta., in 1930, amounted to more than $49 millions, according to a preliminary tabulation made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Of the total, sales of retail merchandising establishments accounted for $44,756,600 and receipts of service establishments amounted to $4,641,000.

Among the retail merchandising establishments, the general merchandise group, which includes department stores, has the largest volume of business with sales of $10,124,600, or 22.6 of the total sales. Second place in point of total sales is taken by the automotive group with $8,669,000 while the food group is in third place with sales of $7,508,400. Restaurants, in fourth place, take a comparatively high place with sales of $4,974,300 largely on account of the fact that liquor store and beer sales are included in this total.

Retail stores employed 4,605 persons in 1930 and these received $5,657,200 in salaries and wages. The general merchandise group leads in total employees with 1,247 and also in amount paid in wages with $1,396,700. Employees of the automotive group take second place with a total of 695 and wages of $1,113,400, followed by the 680 employees of food stores with wages of $669,500 and 510 employees of restaurants with wages amounting to $491,100.

Chain Store Figures

Besides giving figures for establishments by kind of business, the report shows the type of organization for all establishments and for particular groups in which chain stores do a considerable amount of the business. Of the 1,008 retail merchandising establishments, 802 were single store independents and 36 were single independents in co-operative buying organizations. There were 44 two-store multiples, 14 three-store multiples, 16 units of local chains, and 96 branches of sectional and national chains.

Independents did 52 per cent of the total business in 1930 with total sales of $23,135,200, and sectional and national chains were responsible for 38 per cent, the balance being done by local multiples and chains. Chain stores have a stronger hold of the business in the grocery field with total of sales of nearly $2 millions, or 48 per cent of the total; independents did 34 per cent and multiples and independents in buying organizations did 18 per cent of the business.

Amusements Lead

Amusements lead the service establishments in point of receipts with a total of $988,000, followed by domestic service with $904,100 and cartage and storage with $523,400. Of the 1,315 employees who received $1,451,600 in salaries and wages, 424 were engaged in domestic services and had wages of $423,500, there were 209 in the amusement group with wages of $214,100 and 186 in cartage and storage with wages of 222,800.

Statistics of hotels operating in Calgary are also included in the report. The 21 hotels in Calgary reported 2,209 guest rooms, 606 employees, salaries and wages of $616,386 and total receipts of $2,076,750. Receipts were made up as follows: rooms $771,923; meals $260,640; other sources (chiefly beer sales) $1,044,187.

Principal statistics of the retail merchandising and service groups are:

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RETAIL MERCHANDISING GROUPS IN CALGARY

	No. of stores	*No. of employees	Salaries & wages $	Net Sales (1930) $	Stocks on hand, end of year (at cost) $
Automotive	104	695	1,113,400	8,669,000	867,800
Food	416	680	669,500	7,508,400	413,500
General merchandise	36	1,247	1,396,700	10,124,600	1,912,600
Apparel	111	846	441,300	8,426,300	1,017,300
Lumber	39	205	238,200	1,876,400	463,400
Furniture	20	117	191,600	992,500	326,100
Restaurant	61	510	491,100	4,974,300	32,800
All other stores	221	805	1,115,400	7,185,100	2,205,500
Total	1,008	4,605	5,657,200	44,756,600	7,239,000

*The number of employees includes those working both full time and part time and also proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary, therefore, the amount of salaries and wages represents the total wages bill. The figures given do not provide a basis for correctly computing average wages, average sales per employee, or rate of stock turn. In later reports the data will be presented in greater detail and more accurate computations may be made.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RETAIL SERVICE GROUPS IN CALGARY

	No. of Establishments	*No. of Employees	Salaries & wages $	Receipts (1930) $	Stocks on hand, end of year (at cost) $
Amusements	19	209	213,100	988,000	2,800
Cartage and storage	27	186	222,800	523,400	5,200
Domestic service	66	424	423,500	904,100	9,200
Personal services	86	107	95,900	266,900	800
Photography	13	23	29,800	107,500	2,500
Repair shops	117	117	129,000	418,800	24,600
Transportation	15	85	100,300	246,100	18,300
All other	35	164	237,200	1,186,200	22,700
	378	1,315	1,451,600	4,641,000	86,100

*See above.

CHAIN GROCERIES NOT PROMINENT IN EDMONTON

Do Smaller Proportion of Business Than Other Chains

Retail business of more than $37,000,000 in 1930 is revealed for Edmonton, according to a preliminary tabulation recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There were 947 retail stores with sales of $33,722,500 and 370 service establishments with gross receipts of $3,709,600.

Persons employed in retail merchandising and service in 1930 numbered 4,878 and salaries and wages paid amounted to $5,587,700. In the retail merchandising division alone the 3,775 employees received $4,325,300 in wages. The general merchandise group employed the largest number of persons with a total of 1,187 and paid the greatest amount in wages, $1,326,800. There were 533 persons employed in the food group, 445 in restaurants and 418 in the automotive group and they received $424,000, $441,400 and $617,100 respectively in salaries and wages.

In the merchandising division, general merchandise stores (which includes department stores) lead with sales of over $11 millions, or approximately one-third of the total. Food stores came next with sales of $5,920,400 and the automotive group third with total sales of $5,117,300. Of the latter total almost $3,500,000 represents the sales of new and used cars.

Independents Lead

Of the total business in the city in 1930, approximately 62 per cent was done by single unaffiliated independents and 32 per cent by local sectional and national chains. Independent stores numbered 818 of a total of 947 and in addition there were 38 independent stores in co-operative buying organizations. Units of local chains numbered 10 and of sectional and national chains 57.

The grocery field is the one in which chain store organizations are generally most active and in this field in Edmonton they did 29 per cent of the total business, or less than the proportion of all business done. Over 58 per cent of the total business of $3,850,800 was done by single store independents and the balance by single stores in co-operative buying organizations.

Department and general stores in the general merchandise group did the largest individual business with total sales of $9,354,200 in 1930. Motor vehicle dealers were in second place with sales of $3,484,200, followed by grocery stores without meat departments with sales of $2,719,000, restaurants with sales of $1,501,100 and garages with sales of $1,211,600.

Receipts of $3,709,600 for service groups were divided among 370 establishments, divided into eight groups. Amusements led with total receipts of $950,000, followed by domestic service with $726,500. The greatest number of stores is in the repair group with 98, followed by personal service with 92, and the greatest number of employees was in the domestic service group where 330 were employed.

Figures for hotel operations were also secured in connection with this census of merchandising. The 25 hotels in Edmonton reported 1,363 guest rooms, 470 employees, a payroll of $483,496 and total receipts of $1,689,232. Receipts were divided as follows: rooms $490,923; meals $133,513; room and meals $142,017; other sources $922,779.

Principal statistics of retail merchandising and service groups are:

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RETAIL MERCHANDISING GROUPS IN EDMONTON

	No. of stores	*No. of employees	Salaries & wages $	Net Sales† (1930) $	Stocks on hand, end of year (at cost) $
Automotive	106	418	617,100	5,117,300	498,500
Food	354	533	424,000	5,920,400	359,300
General merchandise	36	1,187	1,326,800	11,080,300	2,006,300
Apparel	91	249	293,500	2,006,200	678,200
Lumber	60	179	228,800	1,840,300	441,900
Furniture	11	80	132,000	890,200	207,700
Restaurant	64	445	441,400	1,640,000	32,500
All other stores	225	684	862,200	5,227,800	1,420,100
Total	947	3,775	4,325,300	‡33,722,500	5,645,000

*The number of employees includes those working both full time and part time and also proprietors and firm members receiving a fixed salary, therefore, the amount of salaries and wages represents the total wages bill. The figures given do not provide a basis for correctly computing average wages, average sales per employee, or rate of stock turn. In later reports the data will be presented in greater detail and more accurate computations may be made.

†Included in these figures is $222,600 which represents service receipts in merchandising establishments.

‡To these sales may be added $108,500 retail sales made by wholesalers in Edmonton.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL SERVICE GROUPS IN EDMONTON

	No. of Establishments	*No. of Employees	Salaries & wages $	Receipts† (1930) $	Stocks on hand, end of year (at cost) $
Amusements	27	198	241,800	950,000	1,600
Cartage & storage	19	148	172,900	362,000	1,100
Domestic service	71	330	319,500	726,500	14,200
Personal services	92	113	111,900	290,600	2,100
Photography	16	42	70,300	149,600	8,500
Repair	98	98	119,000	396,500	44,300
Transportation	17	99	127,600	322,100	....
All other	30	75	99,400	512,300	10,200
	370	1,103	1,262,400	3,709,600	82,000

*See above.

†Included in these figures is $4,900 which represents merchandise sales by service establishments.

Humberstone Shoe Sales Show Gain

The financial statement of Humberstone Shoe Co. for the year ended July 31 will be available within the next ten days and is expected to show earnings of approximately $2.75 per share as compared with the $3.47 per share earned in 1930-31. Dollar volume of sales shows a fair increase over volume in 1931 and is the second largest annual volume in the history of the company. Profit margin was smaller during the past year.

Working capital has been improved and ratio of current assets to current liabilities is understood to have been increased to more than 4.4 to 1 which compares with 4.21 to 1 the previous year. After payment of dividends on the 20,000 shares of common stock outstanding surplus will be increased by some $10,000 or to approximately $136,000. The current annual dividend rate is $2 per share.

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending September 5.

Par Val.	Range 1932 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Aug. 29 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Sept. 5
1	.06	.03	Abana	......	.05½	.....	.....	.....
1	.02	.00½	Aconda	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
No	.15	.15	Aldermac	......	.15	.....	.....	.....
No	.20	.10	Algoma	267,500	.13½	.14	.12	.13
1	.09	.00¾	Alexandria	35,300	.02¼	.02¼	.02	.02¼
1	.01½	.00¼	Algonquin	6,500	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
1	.01½	.00¾	Amity C.	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
No	.23	.06	Amulet	17,536	.20	.23	.19	.23
1	.00½	.00½	Apex	1,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.02¾	.01	Area	8,000	.01	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼
	.03	.00¾	Arno	56,500	.02½	.02½	.02	.02½
1	.02¾	.02	Astoria Rouyn	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
1	.07	.02½	Bagamac	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
1	.01½	.00¾	Baldwin	1,000	.01¼	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.12	.05½	Barry Hollinger	4,800	.06	.06	.05½	.05½
No	1.19	.30	Base Metals	2,570	.90	1.19	.90	1.15
No	.12	.01	Bidgood	46,900	.03	.03	.02½	.03
1	.10	.04	Big Missouri	49,065	.14½	.19	.14	.17
1	.07	.02	Bobjo	51,700	.06½	.07	.06½	.06½
1	.09½	.02½	Brett Trethewey	13,200	.09	.10	.08½	.09
No	.08	.00¾	Brownlee	16,000	.01½	.02½	.01½	.02½
1	.00½	.00¼	Buckingham	......	.00¼	.....	.....	.....
No	.86	.02	Buffalo Can.	10,500	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼
No	.04	.01	Bunker Hill	12,000	.03	.03½	.03	.03½
5s	1.00	.10	B'Wana McKubwa	300	1.00	1.00	.97	.97
No	.01	.00½	Cal. Flin Flon	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
No	.04	.02	Canam Metals	1,000	.02	.04	.04	.04
1	.04	.01½	Can. Kirkland	2,000	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	.09	.00¾	Canusa	8,500	.03½	.04	.03½	.04
No	.02½	.00¾	Capital Rouyn	1,000	.00¾	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.07	.02½	Cartier Malartic	10,800	.05½	.05	.05	.05
1	.21	.09	Castle Trethewey	9,600	.20	.20	.16	.17
1	.09½	.04	Cen. Manitoba	3,700	.06	.06½	.06	.06
1	.12½	.02	Cen. Patricia	5,300	.10	.12	.09	.11
No	.07½	.01½	Chibougamau Pros.	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
No	.02	.00¾	Clericy	2,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
5	5.00	.25	Coast Copper	3,550	2.60	5.00	2.50	5.00
1	.02½	.00¾	Cobalt Contact	2,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.16	.15	Cobuc	......	.15½	.....	.....	.....
1	.08	.03	Columario	2,000	.04	.04½	.04	.04
5	1.00	.69	Coniagas	......	1.00	.....	.....	.....
No	.50	.28	Coniaurum	300	.40	.40	.38	.40
25	100.00	25.00	Cons. Smelters	10,454	75.50	100.00	75.00	98.00
No	12.85	9.00	Dome Mines	9,063	12.15	12.85	12.00	12.40
No	.10	.02	Dom. Explorers	41,600	.07½	.07½	.07	.07
	.00¾	.00¾	Dominion Kirk.	1,000	.....	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
1	.02½	.00¾	Don Rouyn	1,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
	.04	.03	Duparquet	2,000	.03½	.03	.03	.03
1	1.60	.78	Eldorado	24,095	1.50	1.54	1.40	1.49
No	1.85	.47	Falconbridge	22,682	1.26	1.85	1.25	1.85
1	.04	.00¾	Federal	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
No	.00½	.00¼	Flintoba	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
No	.07	.00¾	Gem. Lake	13,300	.01	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.03	.00¾	Goldale	2,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
10	.24	.05½	Goldfield	......	.15	.....	.....	.....
1	.00½	.00¼	Gold Hill	......	.00¼	.....	.....	.....
1	.04	.02½	Goodfish	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	.03½	.00¾	Graham	18,300	.02	.03½	.01½	.03
1	1.25	.50	Granada	9,750	1.02	1.04	.95	.97
1	.22	.06	Grozelle	......	.06	.....	.....	.....
1	.02¾	.01	Harker	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.01½	.00¾	Hilltop	14,000	.01½	.01½	.01	.01
5	5.80	4.25	Hollinger	3,111	5.55	5.65	5.40	5.60
1	.64	.26	Howey Gold	19,625	.61	.62	.58	.61
No	4.90	.92	Hudson Bay	12,340	3.90	4.90	3.80	4.80
No	.20	.13	Huronian	......	.13	.....	.....	.....
No	12.75	4.00	Int. Nickel	74,727	11.25	12.75	11.12	12.75
1	.01½	.00½	Jackson Manion	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.25	.20	Keeley	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
1	.02½	.00¾	Keora Mines	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.70	.40	Kirk. Hud. Bay	1,000	.55	.60	.55	.55
1	.02½	.00½	Kirk. Hunton	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
1	.55	.19	Kirkland Lake	43,600	.35	.42	.34	.42
1	.02½	.00½	Kirkland Premier	12,500	.02	.02½	.01½	.01½
1	.13	.05	Kirk. Townsite	3,100	.09	.09	.09	.09
20c	.01½	.00½	Koot. Florence	5,500	.01	.01½	.01	.01
1	.01½	.00¾	La Rose	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.41	.14	Lakeland	......	.25	.....	.....	.....
1	30.25	24.90	Lake Shore	1,785	28.75	29.10	28.00	28.00
1	.00½	.00½	Laval	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
1	.07	.01½	Lebel Oro	......	.02¾	.....	.....	.....
1	.41	.13	Macassa	76,600	.22	.23	.21	.23
1	.07	.02½	Malartic	4,000	.04	.04½	.04	.04½
1	.01½	.00¾	Malrobic	18,000	.01½	.01	.01	.01
No	.08	.02	Mandy	500	.08	.08	.08	.08
No	.01½	.00½	Manitoba Basin	4,000	.01	.01½	.01	.01½
5	21.35	14.70	McIntyre	2,410	18.75	19.00	18.50	19.00
1	.85	.26	McKinley	100	.35	.30	.30	.30
No	.09½	.02½	McLeod River	57,300	.04½	.04½	.03½	.04½
No	1.75	.58	Mining Corp.	5,615	1.62	1.75	1.67	1.70
1	.08½	.01½	Moffatt Hall	39,000	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
1	.02¾	.02	Moneta	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.45	.19½	Moss	180,750	.38	.39½	.37½	.39
1	.02½	.00¾	Murphy	11,000	.01½	.02	.01½	.02
No	.04½	.01	Newbec	19,300	.02½	.04½	.03	.04½
5	1.39	.50	Nipissing	2,350	1.25	1.34	1.22	1.25
No	23.00	12.50	Noranda	42,570	21.45	23.00	20.95	22.75
No	.25	.10	Nor. Canada	2,700	.22½	.25	.23	.25
No	.01	.00¼	Old Colony	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
1	.08	.05	Osisko	......	.07	.....	.....	.....
1	.16½	.07	Parkhill	1,600	.12	.15½	.10	.15
1	.13¾	.11	Patricia Dent	......	.13	.....	.....	.....
1	.02	.01	Pawnee Kirk.	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
No	1.25	.35	Pend Oreille	18,560	.85	1.25	.85	1.15
1	.01½	.00½	Peterson Cobalt	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	4.25	3.00	Pioneer Gold B. C.	1,400	4.05	4.05	3.92	3.92
1	.00¾	.00½	Porcupine Crown	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
1	.02	.00¾	Potter Doal	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
	.12	.12	Powell Rouyn	......	.12	.....	.....	.....
1	.75	.32	Premier Gold	2,200	.68	.70	.68	.69
1	.00¾	.00½	Preston E. Dome	1,000	.00½	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
No	.30	.15	Prospectors Air's	......	.18	.....	.....	.....
No	1.00	1.00	Quebec Pros.	......	1.00	.....	.....	.....
No	.10	.03	Quemont	500	.08½	.08	.08	.08
1	.02½	.00½	Ribago	9,500	.01	.01	.00¾	.01
1	.02½	.01	Ritchie	4,500	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.01¾	.00½	Robb Montbray	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.55	.25	San Antonio	11,583	.55	.53	.48	.49
1	.09	.07½	Seven Troughs	......	.07½	.....	.....	.....
1	.65	.18	Sherritt Gordon	109,135	.48	.59½	.47½	.59
1	1.00	.50	Siscoe	92,270	[illegible]	.97	.82½	.95
1	.03	.00¾	South Keora	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
No	.02½	.00¾	Stadacona	39,900	.02	.02½	.01½	.02½
1	.17	.05	St. Anthony	1,500	.08	.08	.07½	.07½
No	.80	.16	Sudbury Basin	23,550	.52½	.80	.55	.80
1	.02½	.00¾	Sudbury Contact	5,000	.00¾	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.01	.00½	Sudbury Mines	3,000	.00¾	.00¾	.00½	.00¾
1	.22	.07	Sullivan	4,500	.15	.20	.15	.20
1	.87	.39	Sylvanite	86,075	.78	.87	.75	.84
1	.07	.01	Tashota	32,300	.02½	.02½	.02	.02½
1	5.25	3.10	Teck Hughes	45,645	3.30	3.65	3.30	3.50
1	.07	.02	Thom Cadillac	14,000	.05	.07	.05½	.07
1	.40	.10	Towagmac	100	.28	.28	.28	.28
1	3.00	1.01	Treadwell	......	2.50	.....	.....	.....
1	.09½	.02	United Kirkland	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
1	.07¾	.00½	Vacuum Gas	27,700	.06½	.07½	.06	.06
No	.83	.16	Ventures	89,775	.76	.83	.73	.83
1	.17½	.04	Vickers	7,500	.17½	.17½	.15	.15
1	.45	.20	Vipond	2,650	.30	.35	.30	.30½
No	1.00	.25	Waite Ackerman	200	.50	.70	.70	.70
1	.07	.01	White Lake	5,000	.04	.04½	.04	.04
1	.01	.01	Wiltsey Coughlan	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
	.10	.04½	Wood Kirkland	4,500	.10	.09½	.09	.09
No	3.06	2.09	Wright-Hargreaves	7,550	2.80	2.92	2.81	2.85

OIL STOCKS

Par Val.	Range 1932 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Aug. 29 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Sept. 5
No	.19	.07½	Acme Gas & Oil	25,850	.14½	.15½	.14	.15½
1	1.17	.60	Ajax	13,080	.80	1.05	.85	1.00
1	.18	.04½	Alta. Pacific	2,760	.17	.18	.10	.18
1	.03½	.02	Askalta	......	.03½	.....	.....	.....
No	.20	.02½	Associated	18,300	.05	.20	.08	.20
No	.09	.01	Baltac	14,900	.05	.09	.04	.07
	.05½	.00¾	Benton	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
1	.06	.02½	Brit. Dominion	......	.03½	.....	.....	.....
No	.60	.14	Calgary & Ed.	5,125	.29	.60	.43	.59
1	.15	.04	Calmont	23,640	.05	.15	.07	.13
1	.14	.03	Common. Pete.	650	.05½	.14	.14	.14
No	.38	.06½	Dalhousie	2,400	.14	.38	.14	.38
No	.01	.01	Devenish	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
No	.02	.00½	Dome Oil	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
No	.16	.04	East Crest	13,900	.10	.16	.10	.14
No	.01½	.01½	Fabyan Pete	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
No	.25	.06	Foothills	1,350	.06	.25	.20	.20
No	.03½	.02	Freehold	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.02	.00½	Great West	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
No	.06½	.03	Hargal	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
No	.05	.02	High Sarcee	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
No	.85	.15	Home	15,075	.37	.85	.48	.80
No	.05	.01½	Homestead	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.50	.09	Homest'd O. & G.	26,300	.21	.23	.20	.22
1	.01	.00¾	Illinois Alberta	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
No	.02½	.00¾	Lethbridge	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
No	.10	.04	Lowery	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
No	.02	.00¾	Madison	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
1	.32	.05½	Mayland	5,700	.20	.32	.25	.30
No	.04	.01½	McD. Segur Ex.	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.04½	.01	McD. Segur N.	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.50	.18	McLeod	......	.18	.....	.....	.....
No	.10½	.06½	Mercury	......	.07½	.....	.....	.....
No	.21	.04½	Merland	18,100	.20	.21	.20	.20
No	.15	.08½	Mill City Pete	......	.08½	.....	.....	.....
1	.20	.12½	Model	......	.13	.....	.....	.....
1	.05	.04	Monalta	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
1	.07	.03	Moose Mountain	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	.01	.01	New Federal	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
.5	.14	.01	Nordon	20,300	.08½	.12	.08½	.11
No	.05½	.02	Oil Selection	32,000	.04	.05½	.04	.05
No	.05	.02½	Okalta	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
100	15.00	15.00	Do., Pref.	......	15.00	.....	.....	.....
No	.32	.09	Olga Gas & Oil	9,000	.18½	.19	.17	.18½
No	.07½	.02	Penn. Pete	102,500	.06½	.07½	.05½	.05½
No	20.00	20.00	Perfection Pete. pfd.	......	20.00	.....	.....	.....
1	.28	.12	Petrol Oil & Gas	1,000	.15	.18	.16	.16
No	.14	.08	Ranchman's	......	.09	.....	.....	.....
1	.01	.00¾	Regent	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
No	.02½	.01	Richfield	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
No	9.85	3.95	Royalite	1,695	8.00	9.85	8.00	9.85
1	.29½	.05	Sarnia Oil	500	.23	.23	.23	.23
1	.03	.01	Signal Hill	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
	.12	.08	South West Pete.	8,000	.....	.12	.08	.10
1	.20	.10	Spooner	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
No	.18½	.05½	Sterling Pacific	7,975	.12	.18½	.15	.18½
1	.11	.07½	Turner Valley	......	.07½	.....	.....	.....
No	.08	.03	United	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	.09½	.03	Vulcan	......	.08	.....	.....	.....
No	.02	.00½	Wainwell	500	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE
(Transaction for Week to August 30)

Par Val.	Range 1932 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Aug. 29 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Sept. 5
25c	.00¾	.00½	Bayview	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
20c	.05½	.03½	Beaver Silver	32,000	.03½	.04	.03½	.03½
25c	.04	.01	Bluebird	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	.12	.04	Bridge River Cons.	10,500	.07½	.07½	.07	.07
25c	.01½	.01	Cork Province	700	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.13	.02	Cotton Belt	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
	.01½	.01½	Dalhousie Mines	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.80	.15	George Copper	1,100	.40	.80	.50	.80
50c	.02	.01	Geo. Enterprise	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.05	.02	Georgia River	34,500	.02½	.03½	.02½	.03
1	.25	.10	Golconda	......	.25	.....	.....	.....
50c	.08	.02	Grandview	31,500	.04½	.06½	.04½	.06½
1	.01	.00¾	Independence	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
1	.01½	.01	Indian Mines	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.12	.08	Inter. Coal	3,300	.10	.10	.08	.10
1	.21	.21	Jack Waite	......	.21	.....	.....	.....
25c	.00¾	.00½	Kootenay King	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.19½	.07½	Lorne Gold	47,975	.08½	.10	.08	.09½
10c	.02	.01	Lucky Jim	5,000	.02	.02	.02	.02
5c	.12	.04	Metaline Metals	6,000	.05	.06½	.05	.06½
1	.03	.00½	Morton Woolsey	12,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
50c	.08½	.00½	National Silver	100,000	.02½	.03½	.02½	.03
50c	.08½	.02	Noble Five	83,050	.03½	.05½	.04½	.05½
50c	.01	.00½	Oregon Copper	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	4.11	3.00	Pioneer Gold	1,295	4.00	4.10	4.00	4.05
50c	.08½	.02	Porter Idaho	27,000	.06	.08	.06½	.08
No	.01	.00½	Premier Border	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
No	.30	.07½	Reeves McDonald	2,450	.20	.30	.20	.29
1	.59½	.21½	Reno Gold	51,300	.50	.59½	.50	.58
	.02½	.01½	Rufus Argenta	2,000	.02½	.01¾	.01½	.01½
1	.05	.02½	Ruth Hope	1,300	.05	.04½	.03	.03
1	.05	.02½	Silverado	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
25c	.02½	.01	Silver Crest	29,500	.01½	.02	.01½	.02
50c	.02½	.00½	Snowflake	25,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
20c	.02½	.01	Wellington	1,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.06½	.00½	Whitewater	34,500	.06	.06½	.05	.05

DIVIDEND PAYERS

	Rate	Yield %		Rate	Yield %
Ajax Oil	3c.	....	Petrol Oil	1c.	....
Coniaurum	3c.	....	Premier	12c.	17.39
Dome Mines	$1+20c.	9.67	Pioneer, B.C.	12c.	3.06
Hollinger	65c.	11.60	Royalite	50c.	....
Howe Sound	40c.	....	Siscoe	4c.	....
Lake Shore	$2+50c.	8.92	Sylvanite	4+4c.	5.35
McIntyre	$1.50	7.89	Teck Hughes	60c.	17.14
McLeod Oils	5c.	....	Wright-Har	10c.	3.50
Noranda	50c.	2.19			

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Canada Second to N. Z. In British Cheese Market

During the month of July Canada wrested from the Netherlands second place among countries of the world in supplying the cheese market of the United Kingdom. British trade figures show that the leading importations were: New Zealand 16,602,208 pounds, Canada 12,286,288 and Netherlands, 1,384,656.

During the six months ending June the Netherlands was in second place but for the seven months ending July Canada climbed into second place, the figures being: New Zealand, 146,754,720 pounds, Canada 21,316,400 and Netherlands 11,948,608.

Imports by the United Kingdom of cheese from Canada in June amounted to 5,376,000 pounds so that the increase for the month is 6,910,288 pounds. During the seven months of 1931 the amount was 11,523,760, so that the increase over that period is 9,792,640 pounds, a remarkable advance in both cases.

Exports to Australia Up But Imports Reduced

Exports to Australia are running at a higher level under the trade agreement entered into last year. The export value in July was $479,058 compared with $328,896 in the same month last year, in June $827,520 as against $331,091, in May $431,556 as compared with $378,306, and in April $363,129 as against $227,728.

Imports from Australia, however, are not yet what they were. In July the total was $215,064 compared with $578,500 last year, June $435,538 compared with $282,710, May $238,090 compared with $778,449 and in April $76,835 against $457,060.

Flour Milling in Canada

In a review of manufacturers based on vegetable products just issued by the Canadian Bureau of Statistics flour milling is rated as the leading industry of the group from the point of gross value of products. This industry, which has existed to meet domestic needs for more than 300 years, has within recent times shown a spectacular development. There are 383 flour mills in Canada.

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Here Are Certain Buyers

"THE trouble, or one of the troubles today, is that those who *would, can't* and those who *can, won't.*"

So said one of Canada's leading executives recently, and the statement contains truth—but not all the truth. Thousands of people who *can, will.* They *have the ability* to buy and *they will buy* if the *advantage* of buying is made clear.

• • •

HERE is where The Financial Post is of great value. Its readers are people with power to buy — people who need to buy — people with an ample margin over their needs.

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Canadian Mining News

CARIBOO DISTRICT LODE GOLD MINES NEAR PRODUCTION

Scene of Early Placer Operations is Attracting Interest

The possibilities of the Cariboo district of British Columbia as a lode gold producer are being further manifested by developments at the properties of the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co. and the Cariboo Yankee Belle Mining Co., both in the Cariboo area, but some distance apart, the former on Lowhee Creek near Barkerville and the latter on Yanks Peak.

The development of lode mining in this district is being watched with a great deal of interest. Seasoned prospectors are for the most part sitting tight watching the developments of these two properties in order to better appraise the value of their holdings. The first recent deal of importance, where a sale was consummated, was made by C. J. Seymour Baker, an old-timer in the district, who sold his claims on Jack of Clubs Lake across from the Cariboo Gold Quartz operations.

It is the Cariboo district that can be said to have first given birth to gold mining in British Columbia. It has been conspicuous since 1858 for the millions produced from its placer gold mining operations. Interest in lode mining has been manifested in recent years, but the difficulty in raising funds for developing properties, some of them long known, has only recently met with success. With gold mining throughout the Dominion riding on the crest of a new wave of interest and with an incentive given by lower commodity costs, better metallurgical knowledge and improved transportation, British Columbia, and particularly the Cariboo district, is coming in for its share of long deferred attention.

Production Soon to Start

At the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co., production operations are planned to start this fall. In the six months' review of the mining district in British Columbia, Douglas Lay, resident mining engineer of the department, referred to the highly satisfactory results that were being secured at this property. Up to the early part of June of this year the adit being driven into the mountainside had reached a distance of 1,258 ft. from the portal. Here six veins had been penetrated showing a heavy sulphide mineralization and in places high grade and free gold. The width of these veins varies from 2 to 6 ft., and the last five encountered all in the adit occur within a belt of 150 ft., starting at about 1,050 ft. from the portal. "In addition to advancing this main adit, several hundred feet of development work have been conducted strictly on Nos. 1 and 2 veins with apparently satisfactory results," continues Mr. Lay. "While it cannot be said," commented Mr. Lay, "that a large tonnage of actually blocked-out ore is in sight, nevertheless the large number of veins of good width exposed indicate a liberal factor of safety and an over-conservative policy in connection with development of milling would seem to be a mistake."

Construction is now being pressed of a 100-ton mill powered by Diesel engine, and before winter sets in it is expected that the Cariboo district will have witnessed the starting of lode gold mining.

Yankee Belle Ready

At the Yankee Belle Mining Co. a private group has financed development which has been proceeding in a quiet way and this year a small test mill was erected preparatory to bulk sampling the ore, the gold recovery from which is to finance a limited amount of new development. Although commanding the attention of the Geological Survey of Canada as far back as 1885 little interest was shown in the property area until 1922 when the company's claims were staked. The deposits lie just above the tree line at elevations of from 4,000 to 4,500 ft. above the surrounding country, about 7 miles by tractor Trail from Keithley. In 1925 the property was visited by Douglas Lay, and the 1925 report of the Minister of Mines makes favorable comment on the showing at the property. It consists of parallel veins of oxidized quartz, varying in width up to 4 ft. An interesting factor in connection with the sampling of the veins is that none of the samples taken showed any visible gold, yet assays gave high values which brought the comment from the Department that the property clearly merits development.

The present owners of the company's property have located no less than 35 veins, three of which have been cut in the driving of adits into the mountainside. In addition to the three adits, that have been driven it is the intention of the owners to drive a new tunnel across the mountain at 900 ft. depth in an effort to cut 25 veins traced on the mountainside for 1,500 ft. It is expected that this adit would be about 1,400 ft. long. These quartz veins pinch and swell from a few inches to more than 4 ft. Some of them are said to be traced for several hundred feet along the outcrop and the three veins encountered in the lower tunnel have been proven for over 300 ft. by surface trenching.

Howey Gold Mines Debt Now $45,000

Howey Gold Mines is steadily paring down its debt to W. S. Cherry, vice-president of the company. A further payment brings the loan to $45,000 as compared with $428,490 at the beginning of the year and as compared with $596,600 less than 18 months ago.

It becomes evident that the loan can be easily paid off before the end of 1932, despite the heavy commitments the company has to make for supplies to carry it over the long winter season. Thus the start of the next fiscal year will witness the company without debt ready to start accumulating funds for the initial dividend late in 1932, forecast at the last annual meeting.

Mining Personages in Canada

JOHN EDWARD HAMMELL

President of Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration Co., Green Stabell Mines, Harker Gold Mines and director Howey Gold Mines.

J. E. Hammell Is Canada's Colorful Mining Exponent

His Prospecting Efforts Have Played an Important Part in "Cracking Open Canada's Hinterland"

Fourth of a Series

Canada, as the mineral statistics show, does not produce diamonds in the literal sense but it has produced one diamond in the rough which has proven of far greater importance to the mineral wealth of the Dominion than sparkling carbons with their commercial values.

A diamond in the rough but with a dual personality that carries with it the keenest appreciation for all that is beautiful in the realm of art, is a fitting tribute to J. E. Hammell, who has the unchallenged distinction of being Canada's most colorful and best known mining man. This outspoken, vivacious exponent of Canadian mining has doubtless done more to attract attention to and develop Canada's mineral resources than any other man. He is almost as well known in the United States as he is in Canada and few are the mining camps in the world that have not at least heard of Jack Hammell.

Is a Pioneer

Ever since the Cobalt rush over twenty-five years ago, he has been pioneering in the exploration of the Dominion's mineral wealth. There is not a camp east of the Rockies that has not been visited by this picturesque, inimitable, loquacious, human dynamo. It is said that he knows and enjoys the friendship of more mining men of rank than any other man in Canada.

In his early manhood he achieved a more than local reputation for prowess. His accomplishment in this direction proved useful on a number of occasions later when dealing with those who did not play the game of mining fairly.

His activities have been principally associated with prospecting and opening Canada's hinterland. He works with prospectors and shares their tribulations and their successes and arranges finances for the development of their finds. The reputation that he has gained in these dealings is that his word is his bond and that he is a friend of the prospector to whom he may go with confidence that he will get a square deal.

"Crack Open the North"

With the advent of the airplane he was the first to realize its possibilities in the mining field. His slogan "Crack open the north" was quickly translated into a reality when he organized the first company of its kind, The Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration Co. With a fleet of airplanes he organized prospecting in the uncharted areas of Canada's northland so that prospectors accomplished in days what had previously taken months.

One of his most successful prospecting ventures was the Flin Flon find in northern Manitoba made by Tom Creighton, a member of one of his syndicates. To tell how he negotiated the optioning of this property to some of the biggest and shrewdest mining interests is to show the typical punch he puts behind bargaining. Convinced that they had staked a real property, Hammell asked his prospectors how much they wanted to make out of it.

In chorus they answered, "One hundred thousand dollars apiece."

"I'll get it for you," said Hammell, and he did.

"I Want Action"

One time he was trying to interest Charles Hayden and Galen Stone, New York financiers, in the property. Stone was interested and suggested sending an engineer to the property to investigate. Now Hammell has his own ideas of the usefulness of mining engineers and geologists, because he has seen many good properties turned down after a cursory examination, and he told the New Yorkers there was no time for engineers.

"I want action right away," he said. "You can have the option on the property for three million dollars providing you spend four hundred thousand dollars at once for development."

Stone laughed and said "I'll play with you Hammell," and the papers were signed.

Stone then wired D. C. Jacqueline, a big western operator, telling him what he had done and invited him to come in on the deal. The big mining man's reply was one of surprise that a deal of that magnitude should be entered into without first securing an engineer's report. It looked to him like a come-on proposition but he ended his reply by saying "I'll bite, you can cut me in."

Afterward a prominent engineer did report on the Flin Flon property for Vavden and Stone. The report read:

"Hammell has underestimated."

Is Still Searching

What Jack Hammell possesses in enthusiasm for the possibilities of mining in Canada he is able to impart to others, and this factor of his make-up has meant the pouring in of thousands of dollars of United States money into Canada for mining development.

Through Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration he is still searching for mines. The stakings of this company in the Coppermine River area and on the west coast of Great Bear Lake are but two of his frontier efforts to "Crack Open the North."

Howey Gold Mines is another of his exploration triumphs, which despite its 150 miles from the railway is profitably producing gold from the lowest grade ore milled in the Dominion.

He was born in the Ontario village of Beeton 55 years ago but time has dealt gently with this hardy son of the north. No longer is his abode a tent and his bed one of spruce boughs among the northern muskegs. He has lived to enjoy the fruits of his efforts and for several years Toronto has been his home.

His residence is a rendezvous for lovers of art treasures and here he has collected some of the finest examples of Titian, Rembrandt Turner and other masters. In his world travels he has gathered a collection of carved ivory reputed to be the finest in Canada. It is in his home that the dual personalities manifests itself. He plays host to artists, rich men and humble prospectors alike. He is as much at ease discussing the merits of art treasures as he is in discussing mining camps.

Trail Smelter Receipts

	Aug. 22 to 31 1932	Year to Aug. 21-32
Bell, Beaverdell	44	1,183
Blackcock, Ymir	..	54
Bosun, Silverton	..	23
Boulder City Group, Salmo	28	95
Carmi, Carmi	30	30
Clubine, Comstock, Boulder Spur	..	24
Dawson, Aurum Siding	30	....
Evening Star, Rossland	19	19
Gold Drop, Greenwood	..	53
Goodenough, Ymir	51	308
Granite, Nelson	11	....
Highland Lass, Beaverdell	42	483
Keystone, Salmo	..	26
Knobhill, Republic	91	806
Little Grant, Orient, Wm.	8	8
Lone Pine Republic	..	31
Midnight, Rossland	..	192
Minehaha, Danville	..	25
Morning Glory, Republic	29	....
Mountain Lion, Republic	52	363
Nevada, Nelson	..	8
North Star, Greenwood	..	91
O'Brien, Cobalt	..	169
Parvenue, Penticton	24	26
Perrier, Nelson	..	825
Reno, Salmo	..	30
Republic, Republic	..	80
Rio, Rambler	..	14
Royal Can., Nelson	..	2
San Poil, Republic	..	245
Silver King, Tulameen	23	51
Stemwinder, Phoenix	..	32
Silversmith, Sandon	..	34
Sunset, Orient, Wm.	218	373
Trevitt, Republic	..	2
Union, Lynch Creek	71	1,221
Vancouver, Salmo	..	98
Victor, Sandon	..	31
Wellington, Beaverdell	..	586
Wilcox, Ymir	..	27
Yankee Girl, Ymir	273	4,576
Venus Juno, Nelson	35	....
Total Custom Ore	877	12,549
Total Co'y Ore	4,603	227,824
Grand Total	5,480	240,373

Teck-Hughes Statement Clears the Atmosphere About Deep Programme

Long Deferred Report Causes Stock to Strengthen in Market

FUTURE HOPEFUL

Present Ore Indications Adequate For Immediate Years But Grade Lower Than Average

The statement made last week by D. L. H. Forbes, president of Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, respecting ore developments on the deeper levels, was welcomed by shareholders as it was the first official information that had been forthcoming since the annual meeting last November. The announcement, while interpreted in different circles as being favorable or unfavorable according to their previous expectations, had the effect of strengthening the market value of the shares.

Last November at the annual meeting of the company, the first official intimation was given that all was not well at the lower levels. The fact that subsequent production and earnings have been on the highest level ever enjoyed by the mine, has been the sequel to the first unfavorable announcement and the strengthening of the shares in the market last week following the second announcement would indicate that the news must not be taken too literally as an indication that the mine is about to peter out.

Press reports, first blowing hot and then cold on the deep developments at Teck-Hughes, have been responsible for so upsetting shareholders that in the absence of official reports they did not know what to expect from their old favorite.

The Financial Post has criticised Teck-Hughes officials for their incommunicativeness toward shareholders for the last two years. No suggestion was made that the company was not in capable hands or that the mine was not operated at high efficiency but it was argued that the shareholders were owners of the company and as such were entitled to receive more information as to the company's affairs.

This reticence, in recent months, regarding deep mine developments has given an opportunity to those who would circulate unfavorable rumors, which have had the effect of depressing the market value of shares and in many cases of causing marginal investors to lose their all or has left other shareholders of long standing nervous as to the future of this famous property.

Dr. Forbes makes no excuse for deferring the information and tersely gives the facts as follows:

'The five new levels from the thirty-first to the thirty-fifth are approximately two-thirds developed, and at Aug. 30 the total ore length on these five levels amounted to 2,728 feet, with an estimated average stoping width of nine feet, and an estimated stoping grade of $8.50 per ton. It is confidently expected that further development on these levels will add considerably more ore, and it is highly probable, judging from experience gained from other blocks of levels that have been mined, that the actual average grade of ore that will be extracted from this block will be higher than the present estimate.

"The thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth levels have only recently been started, and not enough has been done on them to base any estimate of the tonnage or grade of ore that will be developed on them.

"The south shaft extension has just reached the fortieth level, and the station for this level is now being cut out in feldspar porphyry rock on the footwall side of the ore zone. Cross-cutting to the ore zone on this level will start as soon as the stations have been completed."

It is evident that about 62 per cent of the development work reviewed is in ore. If the company continues to develop ore at a like rate over the same widths, about 770 ft. vertical depth would annually be required to supply the mill at current rate of treatment of 1,300 tons daily. That is, having regard for the 1,325 ft. length on the main Kirkland Lake break owned by Teck-Hughes and an average stoping width of 9 ft. on the vein, approximately 1,000 tons of ore for each vertical foot would be available if all was ore. A width of 9 ft. is probably on the low side as representative of Teck - Hughes stoping widths, but it gives a basis on which to make some deductions as to the rapidity with which the mine is being exhausted. Roughly, 2,500,000 tons of ore have been produced by this mine to date, which, assuming that the average stoping width was 9 ft,. and that 75 per cent of the development had been in ore, would indicate that the mine is exhausted to about the 3,000 ft. horizon.

With the encountering of a lean horizon on the 26th level and the horizons immediately below, it became evident that a rapid, deep development programme was necessary. The rapidity with which this programme has been conducted, currently at the 40th level, or a depth of 4,850 ft., indicates that the management appreciates the situation and is keeping development well in advance of stoping operations. With sinking operations being carried to an immediate objective of 6,700 ft., and an announced intention to follow the ore to the lowest mineable depth, that is, from 10,000 to 12,000 ft., it becomes quite apparent even though no better ore is encountered in the lower workings that the mine will not be exhausted as soon as might be inferred from reports being circulated.

Need Not Carry Now

With ore of the width and length referred to by Dr. Forbes, indicating an annual exhaustion of 770 ft. vertically, the immediate objective of 6,700 ft. would provide ore for the next 5 years, while the announced objective of 10,000 ft. deep, still assuming no betterment in width or length, would provide another 5 years. The alarming part of the statement made by Mr. Forbes is not so much as to the tonnage of ore available, but as to the grade. While an estimated stoping grade of $8.50 per ton is mentioned, he adds that it is probably higher, judging from experience gained from other levels. Another factor that is worthy of note is that there has been no geological change of structure as depth proceeded, which raises hope that these lean horizons will ultimately be passed through and normal stoping widths and lengths will again be encountered.

In analyzing the earning statement of the company, it will be seen that the fiscal year ended August 31, promises to be the greatest in the company's history as respects tonnage drilled, value of recovery and net profits earned.

The company does not publish production statements, and due to the fact that the government reports do not coincide with the company's quarterly reports, production must be estimated, but indications are that in the year just closed approximately 478,300 tons of ore were treated, having a normal value of approximately $6,000,000 or an indicated average recovery of $12.55 per ton. This compares with treatment of 396,200 tons having a normal value of $5,973,120 in the last fiscal year. It will thus be seen that despite the fact that the company has passed through some precarious times with respect to its ore development, earnings have not suffered. More satisfactory, too, is the fact that although development work is being pushed at a rapid rate the operating costs in the year just ended will show a substantial reduction over the previous year. Indicated earnings, after all write-offs and reserves for the year just ended, are estimated by The Financial Post at 75 cents per share as against dividend requirements of 60 cents per share. Operating costs in the year just closed may be expected to be approximately $4.05 per ton as compared with $5.32 in the previous fiscal year. This earnings position also presages another dividend bonus, similar to the 5 cents paid last November, which would make the total dividend distribution on current year's earnings of 65 cents per share.

With the shares of the company currently selling around $3.50 each and with indicated earnings of 75 cents per share, the yield on the basis of earnings is over 21 per cent, the highest among Ontario's dividend-paying gold mines. Thus, if current earnings can be maintained for 5 years, the investor would in that time get a return of his capital. On an actuarial basis, assuming that 6 per cent of the yield is applied as interest on capital and the balance as a return of capital, the investor would in 6 years time get a return of his capital. Therefore, the speculative element in the shares at the present time turns on whether or not present earnings can be maintained for 5 or 6 years? From the above analysis of ore conditions it is evident that with no improvement in the deep development, sufficient ore is indicated for the next 5 years and 10 years if the company carries its work to its announced objective of 10,000 ft. depth. The unfavorable factor here is that the grade is low and after the exhaustion of the richer levels immediately above the present lean horizons, some sweetener will have to be found to maintain the grade and consequent earnings. The hope for this lies in the further development of the present levels under development showing higher grade ore, or the encountering of higher grade ore in the deeper workings planned.

Costs Being Reduced

Another way to maintain earnings is to reduce costs, and quarterly statements published during the past fiscal year indicate a satisfactory trend in this direction. Production costs have long been a favorable aspect of Teck-Hughes' operations. Some time ago the company let go unchallenged a lot of ballyhoo about its production costs, interpreted in "cost per ounce of gold produced." By this yardstick it was shown that its operations were among the lowest-cost in the world. This method of interpreting mining costs was not favorably received in mining circles generally as the company was not responsible for the richness of its ore and the grade then treated could not be maintained. In matter of cost per ton of ore treated, Teck-Hughes is comparable with other producers in the Kirkland Lake camp. Total costs in 1931 were $6.91 per ton as compared with $6.72 at the Wright - Hargreaves Mines and $6.68 at the Lake Shore Mines.

A still more gratifying feature of the Teck-Hughes situation from the shareholders' point of view is that the directors of the company have not become sufficiently alarmed with results of the deep development programme to throw their holdings overboard at current prices. A recent inspection of the transfer books of the company by The Financial Post reveals all the directors with their holdings intact. This also applies to the Dennison Estate, the largest individual holder of Teck-Hughes' shares. As far as revealed by the transfer books only one director has liquidated his holdings in the past year and a half and this is reported as being due to necessitous selling to protect other securities.

Returning Prospectors Elated over Island Lake

With the close of the summer prospecting season groups of prospectors are returning from the Island Lake area on the Manitoba-Ontario border, bringing with them tales of the great potentialities of this district as a gold producer.

Early this summer through the efforts of the Manitoba Chamber of Mines the Giant Junkers monoplane was chartered to transport a large party of prospectors into this new area. While many finds were made, some most encouraging, the property of Ventures, Ltd., on Gold Island stands out as the one nearest the production stage. A mining plant is already on the way to the property and a small mill has been designed and will be taken in by the water route before the freeze-up this fall.

JUSTICE GARROW CENSORS GOFFATT RE DOM. ROYALTY

Defendants Win Case Brought to Oust Directors of Company

Bondholders and shareholders of the Dominion Royalty Corp. are in receipt of official advice stating that monthly coupons, Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17, due Oct. 1, Nov. 1, Dec. 1, 1931, and Jan. 1, 1932, will be paid on presentation.

Last month the affairs of the company were somewhat clarified when Mr. Justice Garrow gave judgment in an action brought by Goffatt, Balbaud and others seeking to have themselves declared and duly elected directors of the company in place of the present board. This action was dismissed and the plaintiff ordered to pay the costs of the suit. The case has been appealed, however.

While the corporation was formed in Canada, its principal assets are in the oil fields of the United States with properties and royalties acquired through Goffatt.

The promotional activities of Goffatt and his connection with the company is an interesting chapter in the financing of oil royalties. The excerpts from the judgment handed down by Justice Garrow gives some interesting sidelights on the company's affairs.

"When I find, as I do, that the real issue is whether or not one who was the trusted agent of the plaintiff company is to be permitted, in effect, to sell his own property to the company of which he was the agent without disclosing as I find he did not, the extent of his interest and all the obligations he was letting the company in for and when I find that that transaction has been repudiated and is now sought to be set aside, I, for my part, decline to lend any assistance to a result which will place that agent with his friends in control of the situation unless I am convinced that the shareholders who give their proxies to him and his friend and associate Balbaud thoroughly understood all the facts of the case. And I am satisfied that they did not. In my view, therefore, the interests of the general body of shareholders and of the company itself will best be served by a conclusion which will make necessary an entirely new election of directors and I therefore dismiss the action.

"The whole affair has the appearance to me of a high handed attempt to oust the old board at all costs, an object which Balbaud and Goffatt had been striving for, for months.

"What I regard as grossly excessive charges by way of commission were exacted by Goffatt on behalf of his Mid-Continent Co. and without going into details it is, I think, safe to say that the company commenced its operation with its capital greatly depleted.

"I am not called upon to pass finally upon the facts upon which will be determined the success or failure of the attempt to recover the $60,000 from Goffatt if that litigation proceeds—in fact it would be improper for me to do so—but I am required, I believe, to determine whether the facts of the dispute were placed fairly before the shareholders who gave their proxies to Goffatt and Balbaud. In my opinion they were not. It was not true, I find, for Goffatt to state in Exhibit 5 that 'the directors agreed to purchase one half of the working interest in the lease for $100,000.' It was not true, I find, for him to state in the same exhibit that 'it was well known to the directors when the new deal was made I was an officer of the Franco-Dominion Development Corp. and was acting as agent for Franco-Dominion Development Corp., in selling an interest in the lease to Dominion Royalty Limited.' It was not true to say that 'the failure of the directors to take a half interest—as originally agreed—forced me on short notice to finance the other quarter interest to protect the lease from forfeiture.' It was, I think, a distortion of the truth to say that 'following this meeting (of February 18th, 1931) the assignment of the lease was signed by Mr. Randolph and myself, secretary and president of Franco-Dominion Development Corporation and acknowledged before the United States Consul at Toronto, Mr. Randolph then took the documents to Oklahoma City for registration where they were subsequently registered.' The fair inference from this and the preceding clause is that the assignment of the lease in its final form had been considered by the meeting of directors and its registration approved of. This, as already pointed out, is not the case."

Investment interest in the company is chiefly in the 12 per cent bond issue maturing August 1, 1940, of which $559,100 is outstanding. In addition, there are 3,500,000 class "A" shares, of which 1,056,000 are outstanding, and 2,500,000 class "B" shares held by Goffatt, who promoted the company.

Effort is Made to Avert Bidgood Mine Bankruptcy

Following the petition to have Bidgood Consolidated Mines declared bankrupt, an effort has been made by the leading shareholders and directors to arrange for funds that bankruptcy proceedings will not proceed. A stay in proceedings was secured until Sept. 26 in order to give the directors a further opportunity to make the necessary financial arrangements.

Recently James Grant, formerly manager of the Wright-Hargreaves Mines, made an examination of the Bidgood property and reported that development work to date indicated sufficient ore to justify the installation of a small mill for its treatment. With the ore already in sight indicating sufficient profit to pay for the mill expenditure, it is anticipated that the mill would form a valuable adjunct in connection with future development work to bulk sample the ore.

Bidgood has pioneered the interest in the mine-making possibilities of that district east of the producing section at Kirkland Lake. To date none of the properties in the area have been developed to the point where production was inaugurated and consequently the efforts being made to refinance Bidgood are being watched with a great deal of interest.

Pioneer Mill Extension to Start in Two Weeks

Pioneer Gold Mines of B. C. will have its new mill extension in operation by the middle of September, according to A. E. Bull, secretary of the company.

This extension will treble the present capacity of 100 tons daily and will coincide with the company's new development programme at depth. The hoist installation in the new three-compartment shaft was completed about the middle of July and the shaft has reached a depth of 1,625 feet. On the 1,125 ft. level crosscutting has reached the vein and drifting is opening up ore of a most promising grade, from four to five ft. in width.

Ontario Mineral Output Down 10.8 P.C. in Half Year

Gold, Platinum and Bismuth Only Minerals to Show Gain in the First Months of 1932 Over Same Period in 1931

The total value of the mineral production from Ontario's mines, smelters and quarries during the first half of 1932 was $41,006,401, a decrease of 19.6 per cent over the same period in the previous year. However, if allowances are made for exchange compensation, which would be received on all metals shipped abroad, the total value of the metallic group would be reduced to 10.8 per cent. For the more important metals such as gold, nickel and copper, statistics for both Canadian and United States values were supplied by the operators. In other cases, where returns were shown in Canadian funds only, an average discount of 12.125 per cent was applied to convert the figures to par. As the major portion of the non-metallic minerals finds a home market no discounts were applied to the values shown, since for domestic purposes Canadian funds are at par, and also that comparison may readily be made, one year with another.

The table which follows gives comparative figures for Ontario's mineral production during the first half of 1931 and 1932, and in order that this comparison may be made on the same basis, the statistics of value of the metals are shown at par of exchange.

Ontario's Mineral Production—First Six Months, 1931 and 1932

Product		Quantity (6 months) 1931	Quantity (6 months) 1932	Value (6 months) 1931 $	Value (6 months) 1932 $
Metallic					
Gold	ounces	996,922	1,126,695	20,608,195	23,311,555
Silver	ounces	3,561,006	3,276,457	985,538	941,491
Platinum metals	ounces	44,988	41,762	1,322,979	1,363,075
Copper, metallic and in concentrates	lb.	62,058,256	31,474,198	5,740,358	1,872,195
Copper in matte exported (a)	lb.	3,719,023	10,859,743	241,736	334,024
Nickel in matte exported (a)	lb.	22,768,912	10,088,727	4,098,404	1,815,971
Nickel in oxides, residues and salts	lb.	1,903,171	764,687	663,271	214,786
Nickel, metallic	lb.	16,018,479	10,309,372	4,285,456	2,741,004
Cobalt metal contained in oxides, salts, and material exported	lb	295,822	210,283	361,600	235,379
Bismuth	lb.	7,331	10,939	4,089	9,626
Lead, pig and in concentrate	lb.	684,444	56,756	30,160	1,254
Selenium	lb.	5,835	....	11,086	....
Total		....	....	38,352,872	32,840,362
Non-Metallic					
Actinolite	tons	7	....	80	....
Arsenic (white and other forms)	lb.	2,108,076	1,628,723	82,224	63,143
Diatomite	tons	6	9	84	360
Feldspar	lb.	1,975	1,859	23,534	21,634
Graphite	lb.	383	255	21,198	12,930
Gypsum	lb.	31,358	20,389	227,546	188,779
Iron pyrites and sulphuric acid (b)	lb.	3,821	2,005	38,210	20,050
Mica	lb.	385	51	15,270	671
Mineral water	Imp. gals.	142,700	34,117	9,571	1,901
Natural gas	M. cu. ft.	4,355,000	4,445,000	2,613,000	2,750,000
Petroleum	bbls.	62,070	62,683	112,401	116,664
Quartz and quartzite	tons	50,427	32,769	81,957	45,440
Silica brick	M.	279	....	13,702	....
Salt	tons	104,592	112,387	838,336	882,352
Talc	tons	5,856	6,366	59,625	59,107
Total		....	....	4,136,738	4,166,039
Structural materials (c)		....	....	6,300,000	3,000,000
Clay products (c)		....	....	2,200,000	1,000,000
Grand total		....	....	50,989,610	41,006,401

(a) Copper and nickel exported in the form of matte valued at 6½ and 18 cents per pound, respectively, in 1931, and at 3½ and 18 cents in 1932.

(b) Sulphur content of ore, and also of acid recovered from sulphur fumes.

(c) Estimated on the basis of building permits issued and contracts awarded, also from monthly reports by the larger producers.

NEW RECORDS SET FOR GOLD OUTPUT IN THE DOMINION

First Half of 1932 18.4 Per Cent Ahead of 1931

Gold production in Canada continues to increase. In June the Canadian output of 270,526 oz. set a new high for any single month, according to figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. In May, 268,543 oz. were produced as compared with 228,593 oz. in June, 1931. The cumulative total for the first six months of 1932 is 1,500,820 oz., an advance of 18.4 per cent over the output during the corresponding period of 1931.

British Columbia mines produced 18,686 oz. of gold in June as against 17,234 oz. in the preceding month.

Manitoba's output amounted to 8,053 oz. or 7.9 per cent below the May total. Central Manitoba, Cryderman, Flin Flon and San Antonio mines were in operation during the month.

The Yukon production recorded the usual advance in June to 4,704 oz.

Gold production in the Transvaal, the world's leading gold producing area, totalled 959,011 oz., an advance of 6.8 per cent over June, 1931. During the first six months of 1932 production in the Transvaal amounted to 5,685,282 oz. as compared with 5,355,877 oz. in the corresponding period of 1931.

Canadian Monthly Gold Production

	1932	1931
January	233,826 oz.	202,351 oz.
February	225,891 "	195,113 "
March	255,675 "	204,038 "
April	246,359 "	222,073 "
May	268,543 "	215,775 "
June	270,526 "	228,593 "
Six mos.	1,500,820 "	1,267,943 "

Oro-Grande Mines Starts Small Mill

Unostentatiously the Oro-Grande Mines has been working its claims at Bulldog Lake, Manitoba, treating its high grade ore in a one ton test mill. So far the ore has been taken from the dump and from the test pits but recovery has been running from $40 to $50 per ton. The first gold brick was poured recently and weighed about 23 oz., the result of four days' operations.

The one main vein, which has now been opened up on the surface for about 3,000 ft., is confirming a previous estimate of $100,000 in ore of commercial grade made some years ago.

Siscoe Mines Output $90,000 in August

Siscoe Gold Mines production continues at a high rate with the August output valued at approximately $90,000 as compared with the July production valued at $89,056.

Mill expansion, which have been under consideration for some months but which has been deferred on account of the availability of electric power, is going ahead. Provision has been made for an additional electric plant to be added to the Diesel engine equipment. Plans are being made for stepping up the daily tonnage from 175, the present capacity, to 250 tons.

Metal Prices

New York—September 6—

Copper: Electrolytic spot, 6¼c. lb.

London—September 6—

(Long Ton)—

Copper: Electrolytic spot, £40; future, £40 15s.

Copper: Standard spot, £38; future, £38 2s 6d.

Tin: Spot, £157 7s 6d; future, £158 15s.

Lead: Spot, £14; future, £14 7s 6d.

Zinc: Spot, £14 5s; future, £16 10s.

Silver: 18 13-16d. per ounce.

NORTHERN CANADA MINING CORPORATION, LIMITED

Invests in Canadian Mines and Mining Properties

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